MK73LE-N
MK73LE-V
Online Manual

DOC. NO.: MK73LEN-OL-E0110A

What's in this manual

Mk73LE-N / MK73LE-V 1

What's in this manual 2

You Must Notice 8

Before You Start 9

Overview 10

Feature Highlight 11

Quick Installation Procedure 14

Motherboard Map 15

Block Diagram 16

Hardware Installation 17

JP14 Clear CMOS Data 18

CPU Installation 19

JP21 Adjust FSB/PCI Clock 20

CPU Jumper-less Design 24

Setting CPU Core Voltage 24

CPU and Housing Fan Connector (With H/W Monitoring) 25

DIMM Socket 26

How to install memory module 27
Front Panel Connector 28
ATX Power Connector 30
AC Power Auto Recovery 31
IDE and Floppy Connector 32
IrDA Connector 35
WOM (Zero Voltage Wake on Modem) Connector 36
WOL (Wake on LAN) 39
CNR Expansion Slot 41
Support Realtek 10/100 Mbps LAN onboard (MX73LE-N Only) 42
JP13 LAN Enable / Disable Select Jumper (MX73LE-N Only) 43
PC99 Color Coded Back Panel 44
COM2 Connector 45
Support 2nd USB Port 46
CD Audio Connector 47
Modem Audio Connector 48
AUX-IN Connector 49
Front Audio Connector 50
GPO (General Purpose Output) Connector 51

Battery-less and Long Life Design 52
Over-current Protection 53
Hardware Monitoring 55
Resettable Fuse 56
Low ESR Capacitor 57
Layout (Frequency Isolation Wall) 59
Driver and Utility **60**
Autorun Menu from Bonus CD Disc 61
Installing Windows 95 62
Installing Windows 98 63
Installing Windows 98 SE, Windows ME & Windows2000 64
Installing VIA 4 in 1 Driver 65
Installing Onboard Sound Driver 66
Installing Onboard AGP Driver 67
Installing LAN Driver (MK73LE-N Only) 68
Installing Hardware Monitoring Utility 72
ACPI Suspend to Hard Drive 73
ACPI Suspend to RAM (STR) 79
AWARD BIOS **81**

About BIOS Function Description 82
How To Use Award™ BIOS Setup Program 83
How To Enter BIOS Setup 85
BIOS Upgrade 86
Overclocking 88
VGA Card & Hard Disk 90
Glossary 91
AC97 91
ACPI (Advanced Configuration & Power Interface) 91
AGP (Accelerated Graphic Port) 91
AMR (Audio/Modem Riser) 92
AOpen Bonus Pack CD 92
APM (Advanced Power Management) 92
ATA (AT Attachment) 92
ATA/66 92
ATA/100 93
BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) 93
Bus Master IDE (DMA mode) 93
CNR (Communication and Networking Riser) 94

CODEC (Coding and Decoding) *94*
DIMM (Dual In Line Memory Module) *94*
ECC (Error Checking and Correction) *94*
EDO (Extended Data Output) Memory *95*
EEPROM (Electronic Erasable Programmable ROM) *95*
EPROM (Erasable Programmable ROM) *95*
EV6 Bus *95*
FCC DoC (Declaration of Conformity) *96*
FC-PGA (Flip Chip-Pin Grid Array) *96*
Flash ROM *96*
FSB (Front Side Bus) Clock *96*
I^2C Bus *97*
IEEE 1394 ..... *97*
Parity Bit *97*
PBSRAM (Pipelined Burst SRAM) *98*
PC-100 DIMM *98*
PC-133 DIMM *98*
PCI (Peripheral Component Interface) Bus *98*
PDF Format *98*

PnP (Plug and Play) *99*
POST (Power-On Self Test) *99*
RDRAM (Rambus DRAM) *99*
RIMM (Rambus Inline Memory Module) *99*
SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM) *100*
Shadow E^2PROM *100*
SIMM (Single In Line Memory Module) *100*
SMBus (System Management Bus) *100*
SPD (Serial Presence Detect) *101*
UltraATA *101*
USB (Universal Serial Bus) *102*
VCM (Virtual Channel Memory) *102*
ZIP file *102*
Troubleshooting **103**
Technical Support **107**
Product Registration **111**

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Before You Start

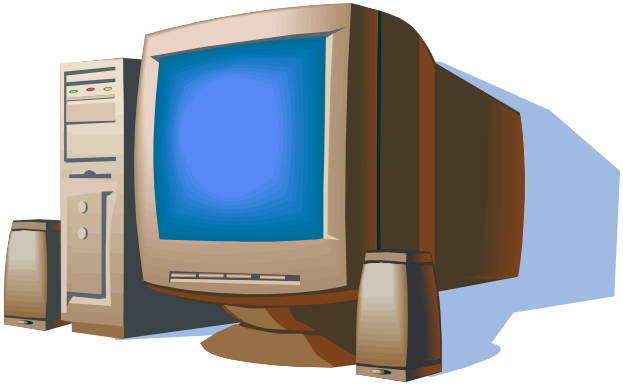
This Online Manual will introduce to the user how this product is installed. All useful information will be described in later chapters. Please keep this manual carefully for future upgrades or system configuration changes. This Online Manual is saved in PDF format, we recommend using Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 for online viewing, it is included in Bonus CD disc or you can get free download from Adobe web site.

Although this Online Manual is optimized for screen viewing, it is still capable for hardcopy printing, you can print it by A4 paper size and set 2 pages per A4 sheet on your printer. To do so, choose **File > Page Setup** and follow the instruction of your printer driver.

Thanks for the help of saving our earth.

Overview

Thank you very much for choosing AOpen MK73LE-N / MK73LE-V. It is an AMD® Socket 462 motherboard based on the Micro ATX form factor featuring the VIA KLE133 chipset. As high performance chipset built in the M/B, the MK73LE-N / MK73LE-V supports both AMD® Socket 462 series Athlon™ & Duron™ processor in 133MHz Front Side bus (FSB). As to the AGP performance, it integrates a Trident Blade3D AGP graphics engine to deliver rich graphics capabilities for running 2D/3D software and Internet applications. Through its advanced memory controller architecture, this motherboard supports up to 1.0GB of PC-100 or PC-133 SDRAM. The on-board IDE controller supports UltraATA 33/66/100 mode and the transfer rate up to the latest high-speed 100MB/s. Further flexibility can be achieved by taking advantage of the Communication and Network Riser (CNR) card option that allows audio or modem configuration on a single baseboard design. Besides, on the strength of built in AC97 CODEC controller, it can bring you the high quality multimedia capabilities with the magic stereo surround. Now, enjoy all features from AOpen MK73LE-N / MK73LE-V.



Feature Highlight

CPU

Supports AMD® Socket 462 Duron®, Athlon® and Athlon XP with 100/133MHz Front Side Bus designed for Socket 462 technology.

Chipset

The VIA Apollo KLE133 is a high performance, cost-effective and energy efficient chipset for the implementation of computer system with 133MHz CPU FSB frequencies and based on 64-bit Socket 462 CPU. The VIA Apollo KLE133 integrates Trident Blade 2D/3D graphic accelerator into a single BGA package, which provides you the better capabilities for demanding software and Internet multimedia applications with comprehensive driver support. The VIA Apollo KLE133 provides superior performance between the CPU, DRAM, AGP bus and PCI bus.

Expansion Slots

Including three 32-bit / 33MHz PCI and CNR slots. The PCI local bus throughput can be up to 132MB/s. The CNR (Communication and Networking Riser) slot provided by MK73LE-N / MK73LE-V can support Audio/Modem card CNR interface.

Memory

The MK73LE-N / MK73LE-V supports both PC100 and PC133 SDRAM, which allows zero wait state bursting between the DRAM and the data buffers at 100/133MHz. The two banks of DIMM slots can be composed of an arbitrary mixture of 8M/16M/32M/64M/128M/256M/512M DRAMs. The DRAM controller can run at either the host CPU bus frequency (100/133MHz) or pseudo-synchronous to the CPU bus frequency.

Onboard Trident Blade3D Graphics Engine

This motherboard integrates the rich AGP graphics capabilities of the Trident Blade3D graphics engine, which provides full AGP 2.0 capability for maximum bus utilization including 1X/2X/4X mode transfers, SBA (Side Band Addressing), Flush/Fence commands, and pipelined grants. The AGP 4X specification provides a new level of video display sophistication and speed. The AGP 4X video cards support data transfer rates up to 533MB/s.

Ultra ATA 33/66/100 Enhanced IDE

Ultra ATA/100 is the latest version of the ATA hard drive data transfer protocol. This motherboard comes with an on-board PCI Bus Master IDE controller with two connectors that supports four IDE devices in two channels, supports Ultra ATA 33/66/100, PIO Modes 3 and 4 and Bus Master IDE DMA Mode 4, and supports Enhanced IDE devices.

On-board AC97 Sound

This motherboard uses AC97 sound chip which includes the complete capability of audio recording and playback system.

Power Management/Plug and Play

Supports the power management function that confirms to the power-saving standards of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Energy Star program. It also offers Plug-and-Play, which helps save users from configuration problems, thus making system user-friendly.

Hardware Monitoring Management

Supports CPU or system fans status, temperature, voltage monitoring and alert through the on-board hardware monitor module and AOpen Hardware Monitoring Utility.

Enhanced ACPI

Fully implements the ACPI standard for Windows® 95/98/ME/NT/2000 series compatibility, and supports Soft-Off, STR (Suspend to RAM, S3), STD (Suspend to Disk, S4), WOM (Wake On Modem), and WOL (Wake On LAN) features.

Super Multi-I/O

Provides two high-speed UART compatible serial ports and one parallel port with EPP and ECP capabilities. UART2 can also be directed from COM2 to the Infrared Module for the wireless connections.

Quick Installation Procedure

This page gives you a quick procedure on how to install your system. Follow each step accordingly.

1 Installing CPU and Fan

2 Installing System Memory (DIMM)

3 Connecting Front Panel Cable

4 Connecting IDE and Floppy Cable

5 Connecting ATX Power Cable

6 Connecting Back Panel Cable

7 Power-on and Load BIOS Setup Default

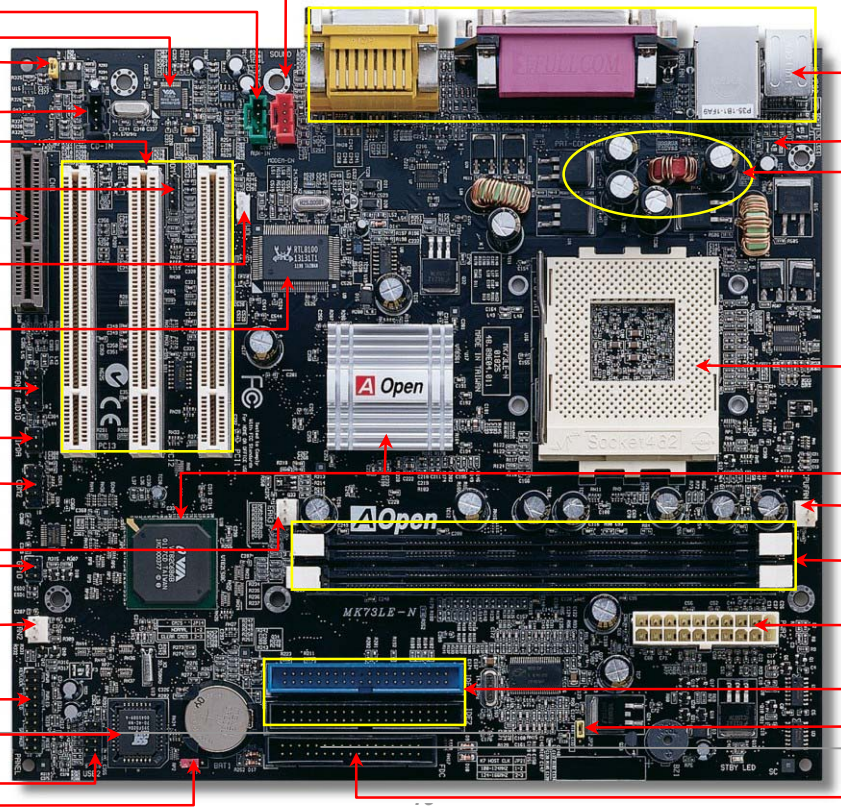
8 Setting CPU Frequency

9 Reboot

10 Installing Operating System (such as Windows 98)

11 Installing Driver and Utility

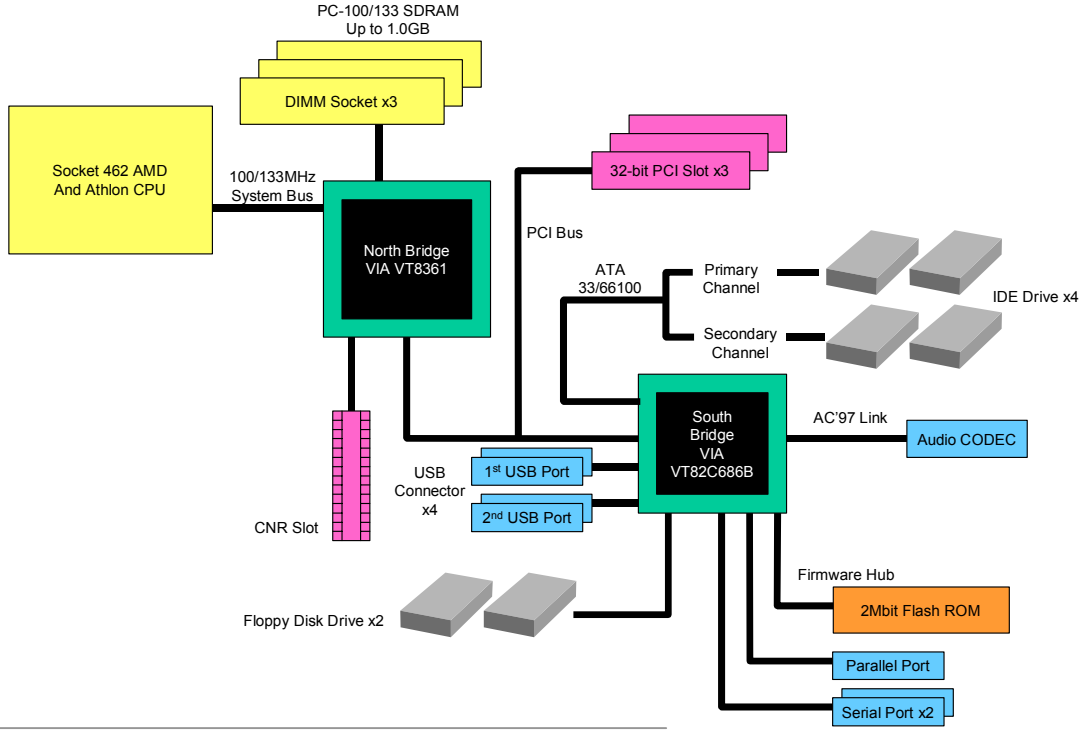
Motherboard Map



MODEM-CN Connector (Red)
AUX-IN Connector (Green)
Onboard AC'97 CODEC
JP13 LAN Select Jumper (MK73LE-N Only)
CD-IN Connector (Black)
32-bit PCI Slot x3
WOM Connector (Wake On MODEM)
CNR Expansion Slot
WOL Connector (Wake On LAN)
RTL8100 LAN Chip (MK73LE-N Only)
Front Audio Connector
IrDA Connector
COM2 Connector
FAN3 Connector
GPO Connector
FAN2 Connector
Front Panel Connector
2MB Flash ROM BIOS
Support 2nd USB ports
JP14 Clear CMOS

PC99 Colored Back Connector
Resettable Fuse
Low ESR Capacitors
462-pin CPU Socket Supports AMD Duron / Athlon / Athlon XP
VIA Apollo KLE133 Chipset
CPUFAN Connector
PC-100/133 DIMM Socket x2
ATX Power Connector
Ultra ATA/100 IDE Connector
JP21 FSB Select
FDD Connector

Block Diagram



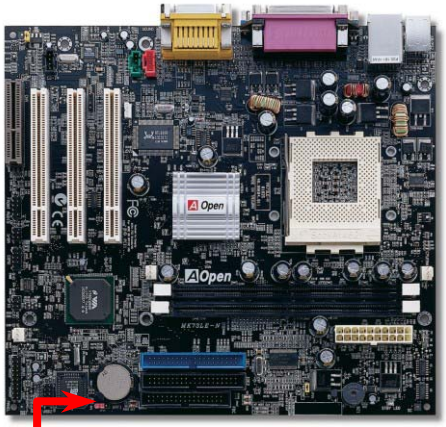
Hardware Installation

This chapter describes jumpers, connectors and hardware devices of this motherboard.

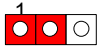
Note: *Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage your processor, disk drives, expansion boards, and other components. Always observe the following precautions before you install a system component.*

1. *Do not remove a component from its protective packaging until you are ready to install it.*
2. *Wear a wrist ground strap and attach it to a metal part of the system unit before handling a component. If a wrist strap is not available, maintain contact with the system unit throughout any procedure requiring ESD protection.*

JP14 Clear CMOS Data



Pin 1



Normal
(default)

Clear
CMOS

You can clear CMOS to restore system default setting. To clear the CMOS, follow the procedure below.

1. Turn off the system and unplug the AC power.
2. Remove ATX power cable from connector PWR2.
3. Locate JP14 and short both pin2 and pin3 for a few seconds.
4. Return JP14 to its normal setting by shorting pin1 and pin2.
5. Connect ATX power cable back to connector PWR2.

Tip: *When should I Clear CMOS?*

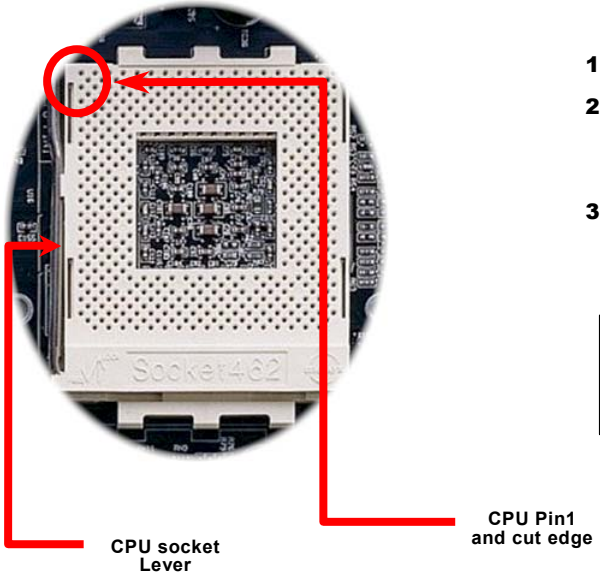
1. Boot fail because of overclocking…

2. Forget password…

3. Troubleshooting…

CPU Installation

This motherboard supports AMD® Athlon and Duron Socket 462 CPU. Beware of CPU orientation when you plug it into CPU socket.

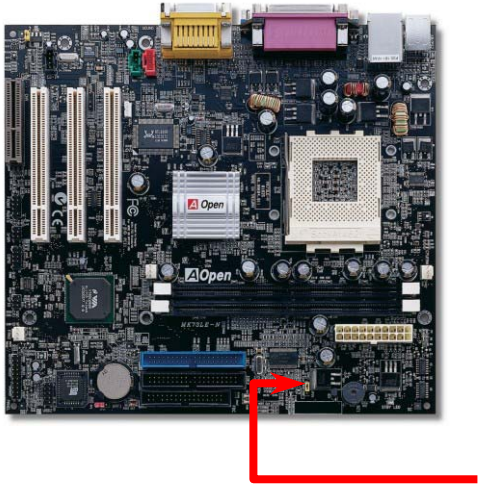


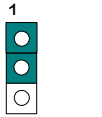
1. Pull CPU socket lever and up to 90-degree angle.
2. Locate Pin 1 on the socket and look for a black dot or cut edge on the CPU upper left. Match Pin 1 and cut edge. Then insert CPU into the socket.
3. Press down CPU socket lever to finish CPU installation.

Note: *If you do not match CPU socket Pin 1 and cut edge well, you may damage the CPU.*

JP21 Adjust FSB/PCI Clock

This jumper is used to define the relationship between PCI and FSB clock. Generally speaking, if you are not an overclocker, we recommend you to remain the default setting.





FSB=100MHz~ 124MHz

FSB=124MHz~ 166MHz

Pin 1

JP21 FSB Select Jumper

PCI Clock = CPU FSB Clock / Clock Ratio

Clock Ratio	CPU (Host)	PCI	Memory
3X	100	33	PCI x3 or x4
3X (Overclocking)	112	37.3	PCI x3 or x4
4X	133	33	PCI x3 or x4

Warning: *VIA KLE133 chipset supports maximum 133MHz FSB, but higher clock setting may cause serious system damage.*

Setting CPU Frequency

This motherboard is CPU jumper-less design, you can set CPU frequency through the BIOS setup, and no jumpers or switches are needed.

BIOS Setup > Frequency/Voltage Control > CPU Speed Setting

CPU Ratio	5.5x, 6x, 6.5x, 7x, 7.5x, 8x, 8.5x, 9x, 9.5x, 10x, 10.5x, 11x, 11.5x, 12x, 12.5x, 13x
CPU FSB (By BIOS Table)	100.2, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 120, 124, 127, 133, 136, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, and 166MHz

Warning: *VIA KLE133 chipset supports maximum 133MHz FSB, but higher clock setting may cause serious system damage*

Supported CPU Frequency

Core Frequency = CPU FSB Clock * CPU Ratio

Tip: *If your system hangs or fails to boot because of overclocking, simply use <**Home**> key to restore the default setting.*

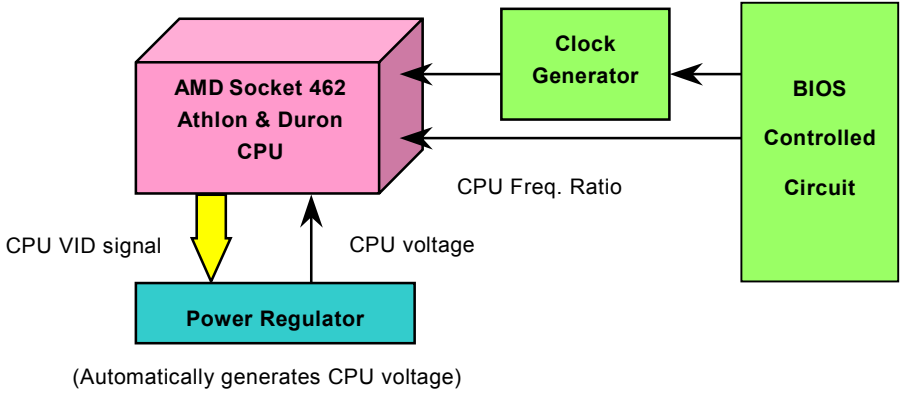
Home

CPU	CPU Core Frequency	EV6 Bus Clock	Ratio
	800 MHz	200MHz	8x
Athlon 850	850 MHz	200MHz	8.5x
Athlon 900	900MHz	200MHz	9x
Athlon 950	950MHz	200MHz	9.5x
Athlon 1G	1GHz	200MHz	10x
Athlon 1.1G	1.1GHz	200MHz	11x
Athlon 1.2G	1.2GHz	200MHz	12x
Athlon 1.3G	1.3GHz	200MHz	13x
Athlon 1.4G	1.4GHz	200MHz	14x
Athlon 1G	1GHz	266MHz	7.5x
Athlon 1.13G	1.13GHz	266MHz	8.5x
Athlon 1.2G	1.2GHz	266MHz	9.0x
Athlon 1.33G	1.33GHz	266MHz	10x
Athlon 1.4G	1.4GHz	266MHz	10.5x
Athlon XP 1500+	1.3GHz	266MHz	10x
Athlon XP 1600+	1.4GHz	266MHz	10.5x
Athlon XP 1700+	1.46GHz	266MHz	11x
Athlon XP 1800+	1.53GHz	266MHz	11.5x
Athlon XP 1900+	1.6GHz	266MHz	12x
Duron 800	800 MHz	200MHz	8x
Duron 850	850 MHz	200MHz	8.5x
Duron 900	900 MHz	200MHz	9x
Duron 950	950 MHz	200MHz	9.5x

Warning: *VIA KLE133 chipset supports maximum 100MHz / 133MHz SDRAM Bus and 66MHz AGP clock, higher clock setting may cause serious system damage.*

CPU Jumper-less Design

CPU VID signal and SMbus clock generator provide CPU voltage auto-detection and allow users to set CPU frequency through the BIOS setup, therefore no jumpers or switches are used. Because the CPU information has been saved to BIOS, you will never worry about losing CMOS due to battery running out and wrong CPU voltage detection.



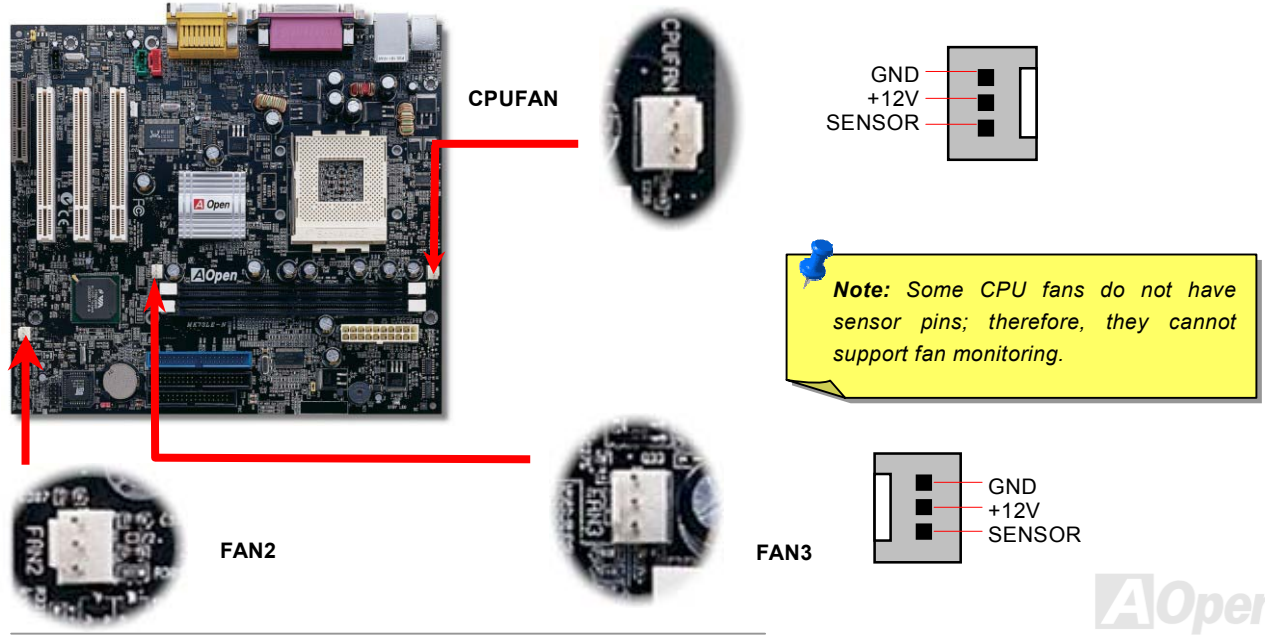
(Automatically generates CPU voltage)

Setting CPU Core Voltage

This motherboard supports CPU VID function. The CPU core voltage will be automatically detected. It is not necessary to set CPU Core Voltage.

CPU and Housing Fan Connector (With H/W Monitoring)

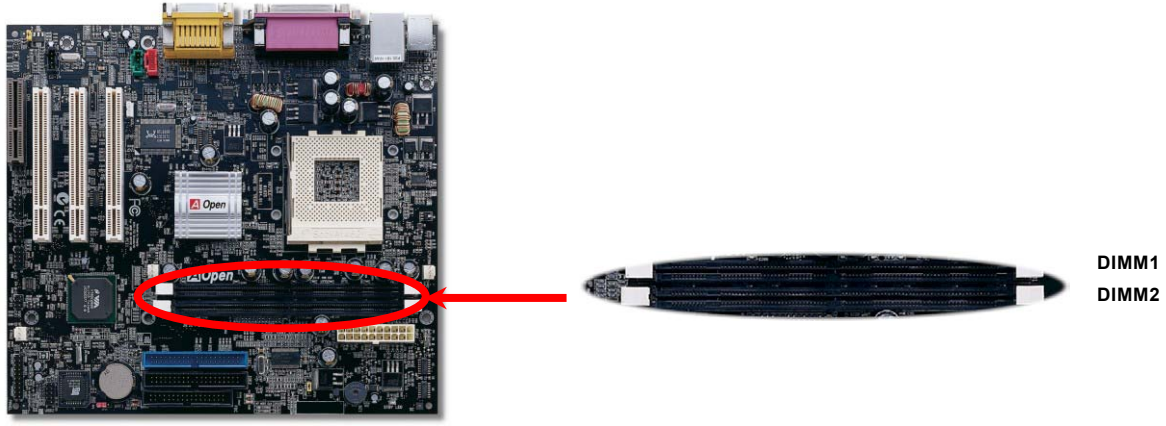
Plug in the CPU fan cable to the 3-pin **CPUFAN** connector. If you have a housing fan, you can also plug it in **FAN2** connector.



Note: *Some CPU fans do not have sensor pins; therefore, they cannot support fan monitoring.*

DIMM Socket

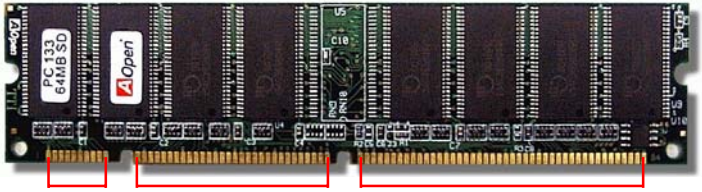
This motherboard has two 168-pin DIMM sockets that allow you to install PC100 or PC133 memory up to 1.0GB.



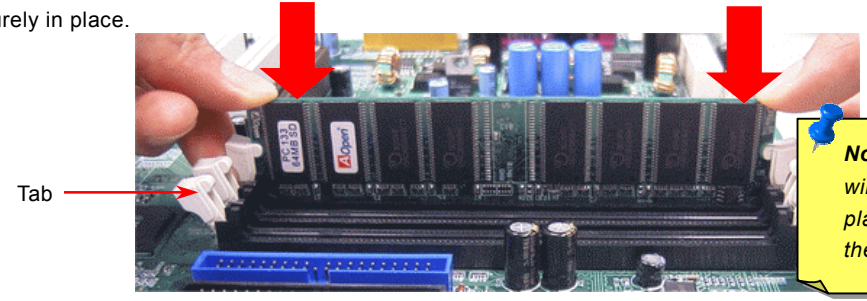
How to install memory module

Please follow the procedure as shown below to finish memory installation.

1. Make sure the DIMM module's pin face down and match the socket's size as depicted below.



2. Insert the module straight down to the KIMM slot with both hands and press down firmly until the DIMM module is securely in place.

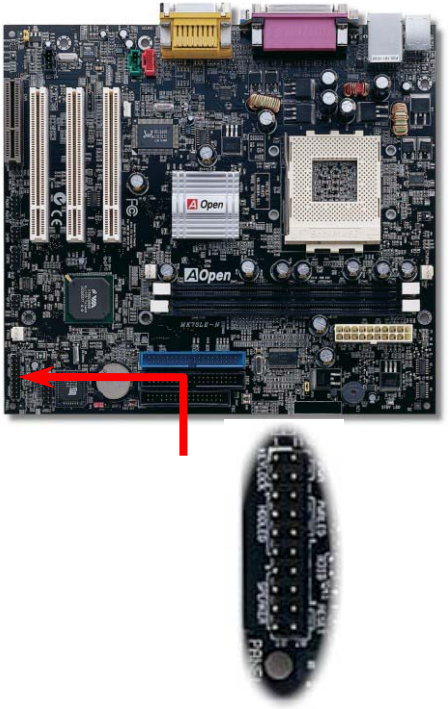


Note: *The tabs of the DIMM slot will close-up to hold the DIMM in place when the DIMM touches the slot's bottom.*

3. Repeat step 2 to finish additional KIMM modules installation.

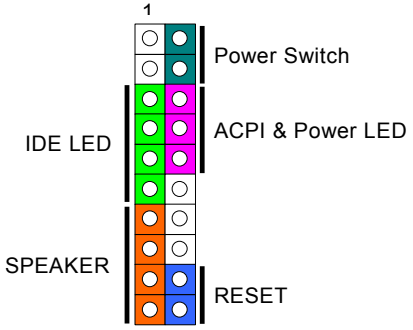
Note: These pictures are for example only; it may not be exactly the same as the motherboard you purchased.

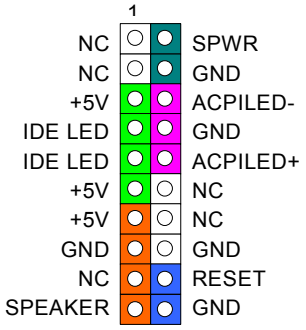
Front Panel Connector



Attach power LED, EMPI, speaker, power and reset switch connectors to the corresponding pins. If you enable "Suspend Mode" item in BIOS Setup, the ACPI & Power LED will keep flashing while the system is in suspend mode.

Locate the power switch cable from your ATX housing. It is 2-pin female connector from housing front panel. Plug this connector to the soft-power switch connector marked **SPWR**.

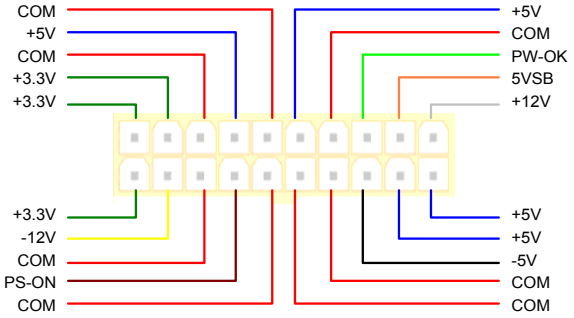


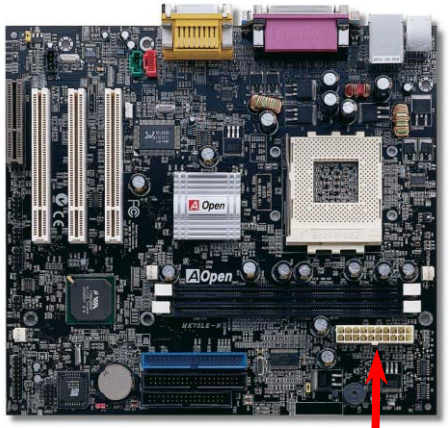


Suspend Type	ACPI LED
Power on Suspend (S1)	Flashing every second
Suspend to RAM (S3) or Suspend to Disk (S4)	The LED will be turned off

ATX Power Connector

The ATX power supply uses 20-pin connector shown below. Make sure you plug it in the right direction.



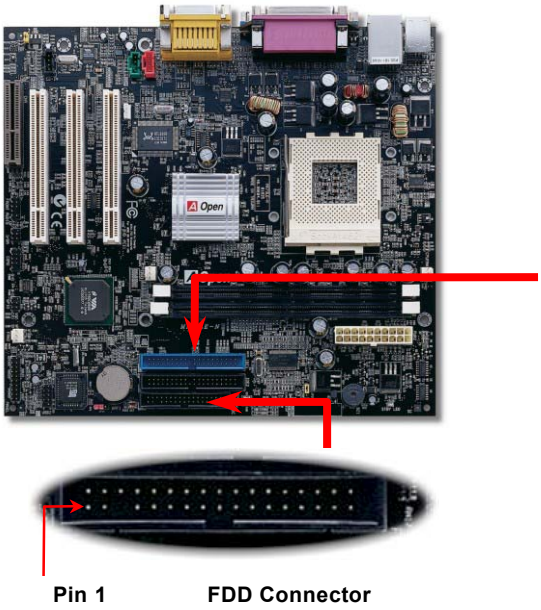


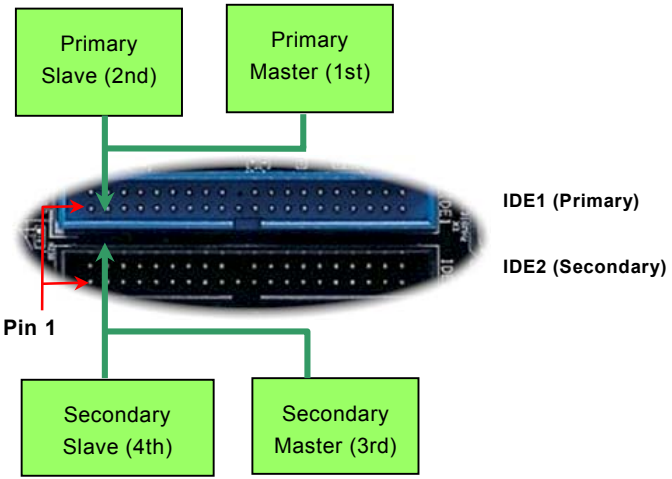
AC Power Auto Recovery

A traditional ATX system remains power-off stage when AC power resumes from power failure. This design is inconvenient for a network server or workstation, without an UPS, that always needs to keep power-on. This motherboard implements an AC Power Auto Recovery function to solve this problem.

IDE and Floppy Connector

Connect 34-pin floppy cable and 40-pin IDE cable to floppy connector FDC and IDE connector. The **blue connector** is IDE1 for clear identification. Beware of the pin1 orientation. Wrong orientation may cause system damage.





IDE1 is also known as the primary channel and IDE2 as the secondary channel. Each channel supports two IDE devices that make a total of four devices. In order to work together, the two devices on each channel must be set respectively to **Master** and **Slave** mode. Either one can be the hard disk or the CDROM. The setting as master or slave mode depends on the jumper on your IDE device. Please refer to your hard disk and CDROM manual accordingly.

Warning: *The standard length of IDE cable is 46cm (18 inches); make sure your cable does not exceed this length.*

Tip: *For better signal quality, it is recommended to set the far end side device to master mode. Please follow the suggested sequence to install your new device and refer to the diagram on previous page.*

This motherboard supports Ultra ATA33, ATA66 and ATA100 IDE devices. Following table lists the transfer rate of IDE PIO and DMA modes. The IDE bus is 16-bit, which means every transfer is two bytes.

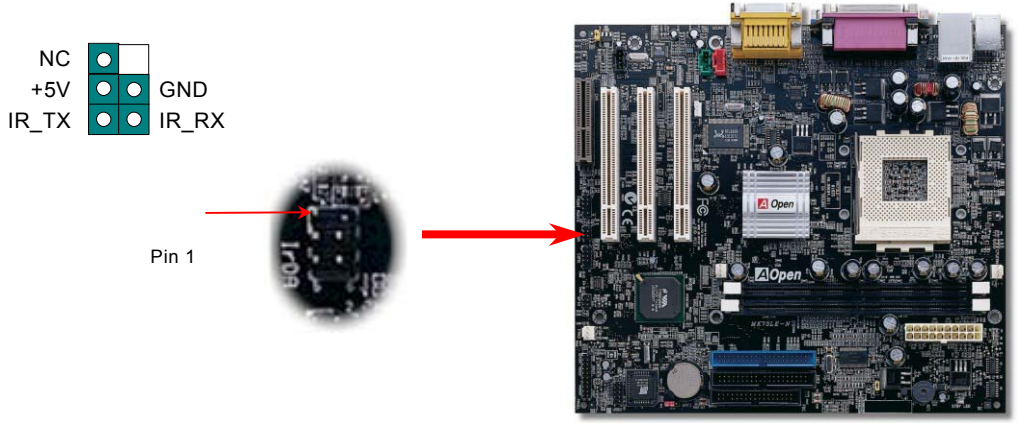
Mode	Clock Perioc	Clock Count	Cycle Time	Data Transfer Rate
PIO mode 0	30ns	20	600ns	(1/600ns) x 2byte = 3.3MB/s
PIO mode 1	30ns	13	383ns	(1/383ns) x 2byte = 5.2MB/s
PIO mode 2	30ns	8	240ns	(1/240ns) x 2byte = 8.3MB/s
PIO mode 3	30ns	6	180ns	(1/180ns) x 2byte = 11.1MB/s
PIO mode 4	30ns	4	120ns	(1/120ns) x 2byte = 16.6MB/s
DMA mode (	30ns	16	480ns	(1/480ns) x 2byte = 4.16MB/s
DMA mode '	30ns	5	150ns	(1/150ns) x 2byte = 13.3MB/s
DMA mode 2	30ns	4	120ns	(1/120ns) x 2byte = 16.6MB/s
UDMA 33	30ns	4	120ns	1/120ns) x 2byte x2 = 33MB/s
UDMA 66	30ns	2	60ns	(1/60ns) x 2byte x2 = 66MB/s
UDMA100	20ns	2	40ns	1/40ns) x 2byte x2 = 100MB/s

Tip: *To achieve best performance of Ultra ATA 66/100 hard disks, a special* ***80-wires IDE cable*** *for Ultra ATA 66/100 is required.*

IrDA Connector

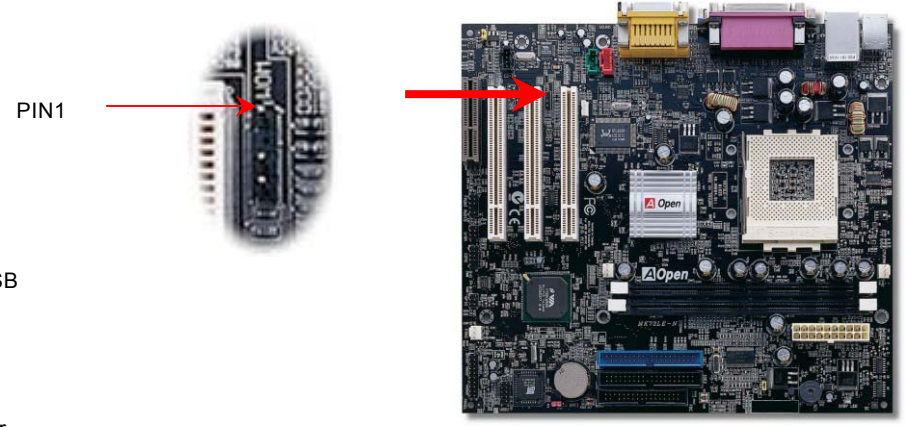
The IrDA connector can be configured to support wireless infrared module. With this module and application software such as Laplink or Windows 95 Direct Cable Connection, user can transfer files to or from laptops, notebooks, PDA devices and printers. This connector supports HPSIR (115.2Kbps, 2 meters) and ASK-IR (56Kbps).

Install the infrared module onto the **IrDA** connector and enable the infrared function from BIOS Setup, UART2 Mode; make sure to have correct orientation when you plug in the IrDA connector.



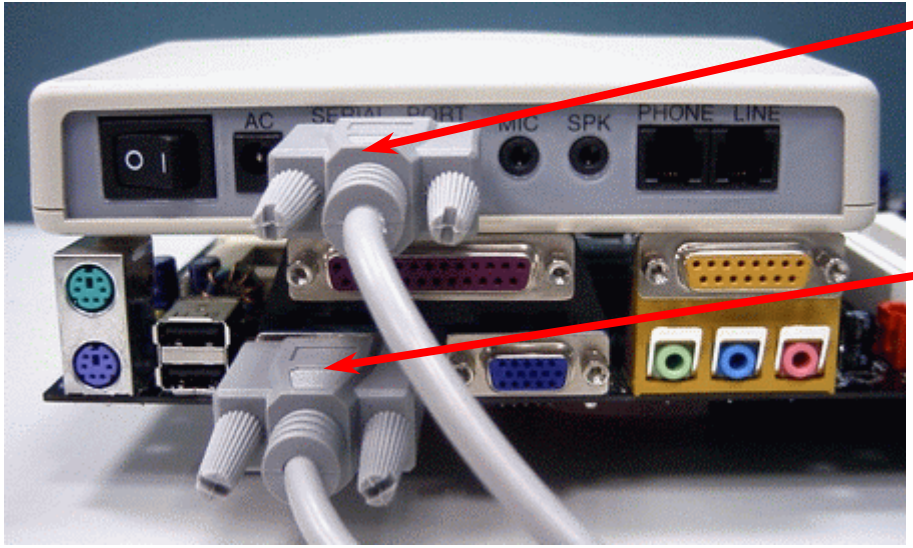
WOM (Zero Voltage Wake on Modem) Connector

This motherboard implements special circuit to support Wake On Modem, both Internal modem card and external box modem are supported. Since Internal modem card consumes no power when system power is off, it is recommended to use an internal modem. To use internal modem, connect 4-pin cable from **RING** connector of modem card to the **WOM** connector on the motherboard.



WOM by External BOX Modem

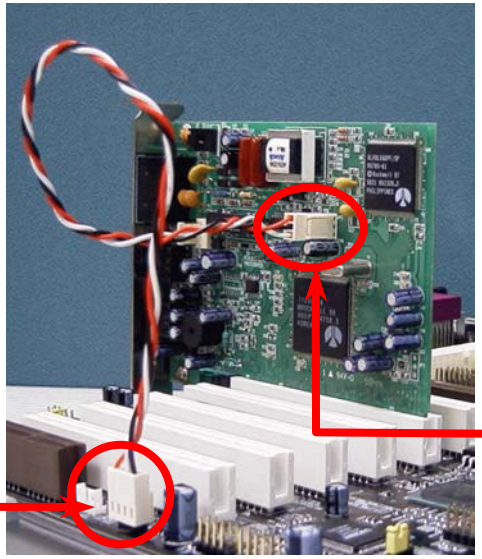
Traditional Green PC suspend mode does not really turn off the system power supply, it uses external box modem to trigger MB COM port and resume back to active.



Serial Port
(Modem Side)

Serial Port
(Motherboard Side)

WOM by Internal Modem Card



WOM Connector
(Motherboard Side)

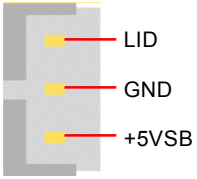
WOM Connector
(Modem Card Side)

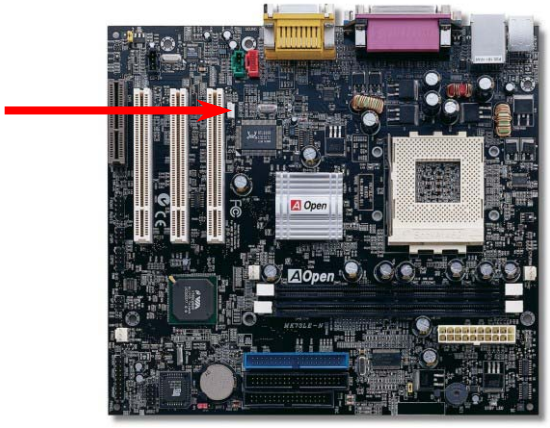
With the help of the ATX soft power On/Off, it is possible to have a system totally power off, and wakeup to automatically answer a phone call as an answering machine or to send/receive a fax. You may identify whether or not your system is in true power off mode by checking to see if the fan of your power supply is off. Both an external box modem and an internal modem card can be used to support Modem Wake Up, but if you use an external modem, you have to leave your box modem on.

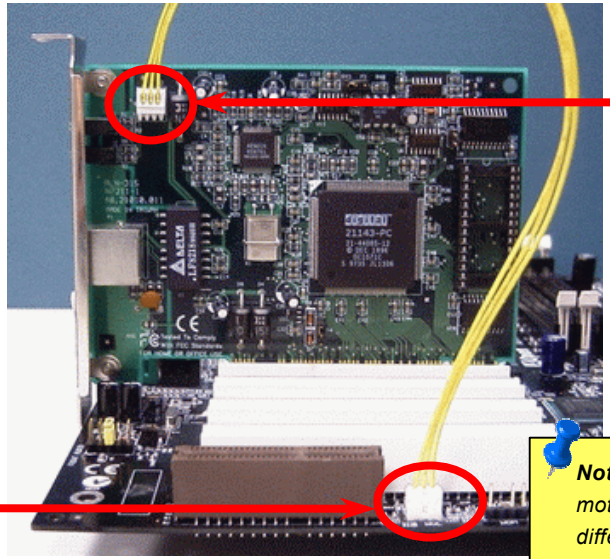
Note: *Location of WOM connectors on both motherboard and modem card may be different from the illustration due to various motherboards and modem cards.*

WOL (Wake on LAN)

This feature is very similar as Wake On Modem, but it goes through local area network. To use Wake On LAN function, you must have a network card with chipset that supports this feature, and connect a cable from LAN card to motherboard WOL connector. The system identification information (probably IP address) is stored on network card and because there is a lot of traffic on the Ethernet, you need to install network management software, such as ADM, for the checking of how to wake up the system. Note that, at least 600mA ATX standby current is required to support the LAN card for this function.







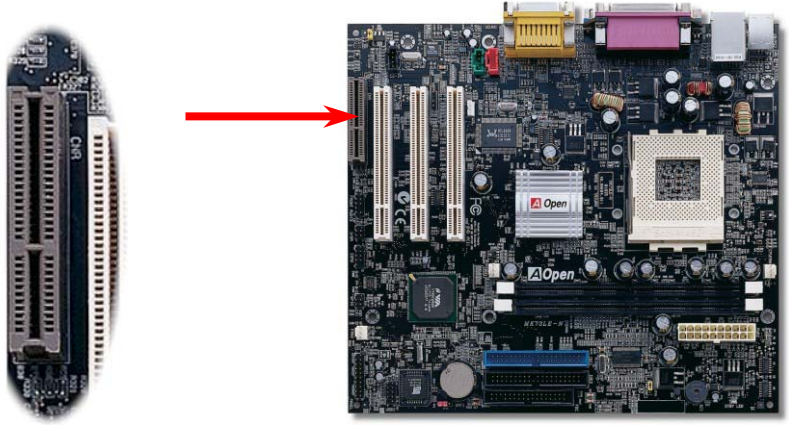
WOL Connector
(Ethernet Card Side)

WOL Connector
(Motherboard Side)

Note: *Location of WOM connectors on both motherboard and modem card may be different from the illustration due to various motherboards and modem cards.*

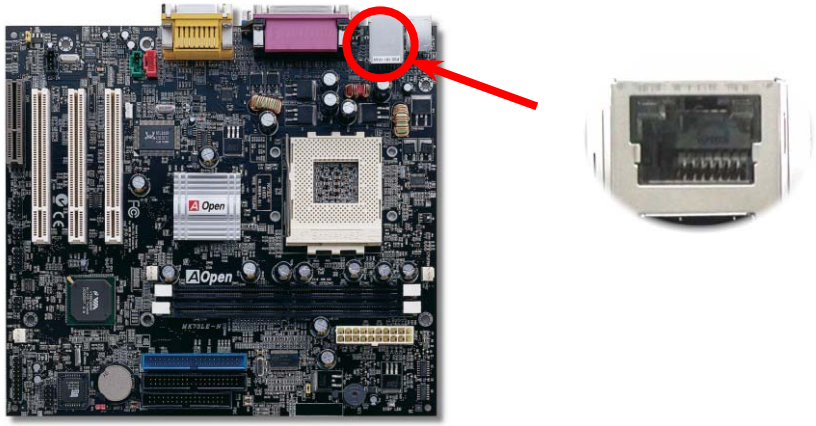
CNR Expansion Slot

CNR (Communication and Network Riser) is a riser card specification to replace the AMR (Audio / Modem Riser) that supports V.90 analog modem, multi-channel audio, and phone-line based networking. Owing to CPU computing power getting stronger, the digital processing job can be implemented in main chipset and share CPU power. The analogy conversion (CODEC) circuit requires a different and separate circuit design, which is put on CNR card. This motherboard implements sound CODEC on board (can be disabled in BIOS), but reserves CNR slot for the option of modem function. Note that you can still use PCI modem card. And due to hardware limitation, if the motherboard you purchased implements an optional Creative CT5880 Audio Controller, then there will not be CNR expansion slot on your motherboard.



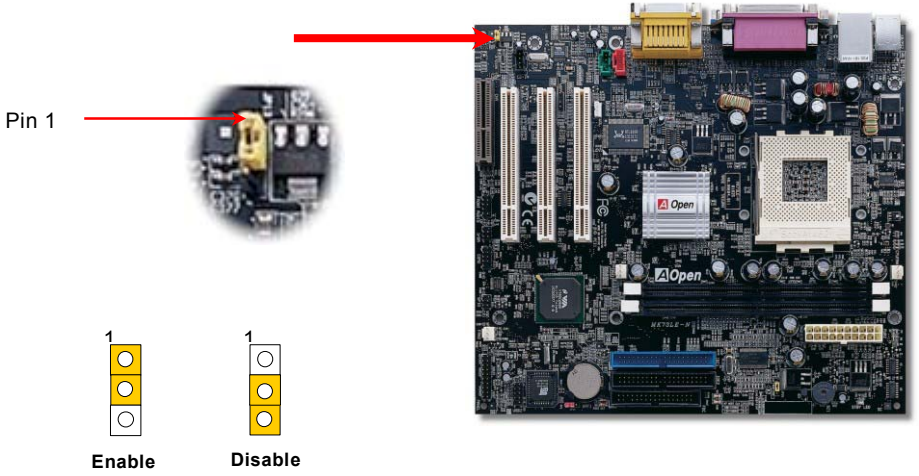
Support Realtek 10/100 Mbps LAN onboard (MX73LE-N Only)

This motherboard has a fast Ethernet controller on chip. On the strength of Realtek 10/100 LAN onboard, which is a highly-integrated Platform LAN Connect device, it provides 10/100M bps Ethernet for office and home use, the Ethernet connector is located on top of USB connectors.



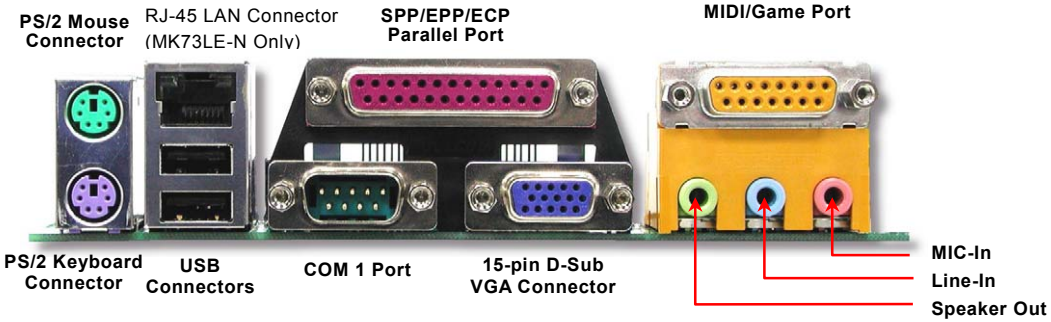
JP13 LAN Enable / Disable Select Jumper (MX73LE-N Only)

This jumper allows you to enable or disable the LAN onboard function by adjusting the position of yellow cap.



PC99 Color Coded Back Panel

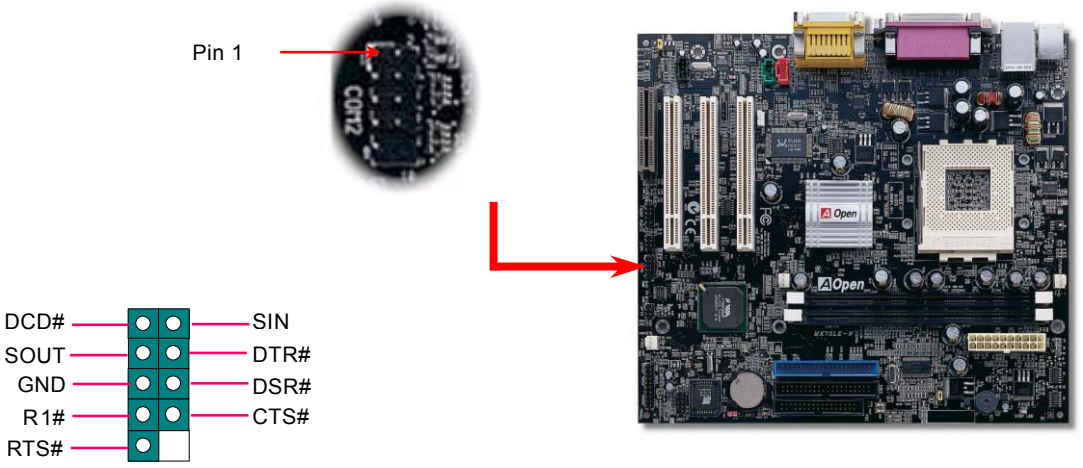
The onboard I/O devices are PS/2 Keyboard, PS/2 Mouse, COM1 and 15-pin D-Sub connector, Printer, four USB, AC97 sound and game ports. The view angle of drawing shown here is from the back panel of the housing.



PS/2 Keyboard:	For standard keyboard, which is using a PS/2 plug.
PS/2 Mouse:	For PC-Mouse, which is using a PS/2 plug.
USB Port:	Available for connecting USB devices.
Parallel Port:	To connect with SPP/ECP/EPP printer.
COM1/COM2 Port:	To connect with pointing devices, modem or others serial devices.
VGA Connector:	To connect with PC monitor.
Speaker Out:	To External Speaker, Earphone or Amplifier.
Line-In:	Comes from the signal sources, such as CD/Tape player.
MIC-In:	From Microphone.

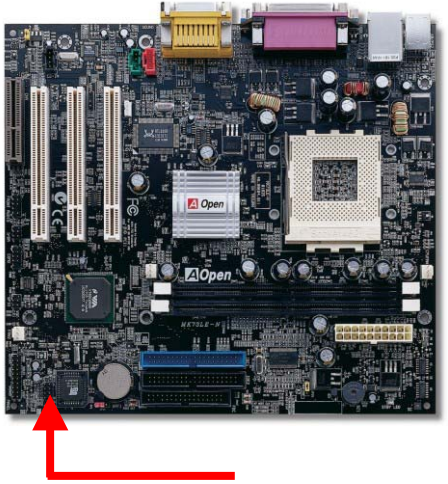
COM2 Connector

This motherboard provides two serial ports. One of them are on back panel connector, the other is on the up-middle area of this motherboard. With proper cable, you can connect it to the back panel of chassis.

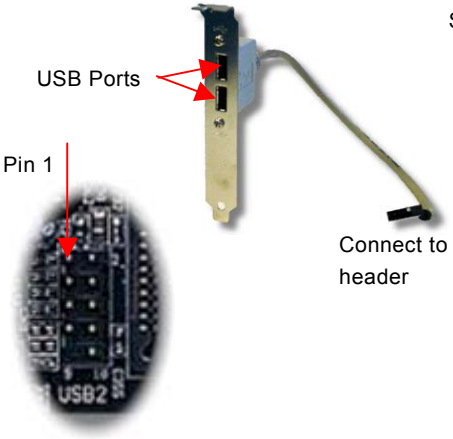


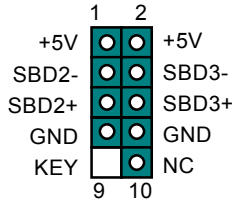
Support 2nd USB Port

This motherboard can support up to four USB ports. Two of them are built on the back panel, and one USB header on the motherboard can provide two more ports by connecting a proper USB cable. After connecting the USB header, please screw the bracket on the other end of USB cable to the back housing. Thus you can take good advantage of these four USB compatible ports.



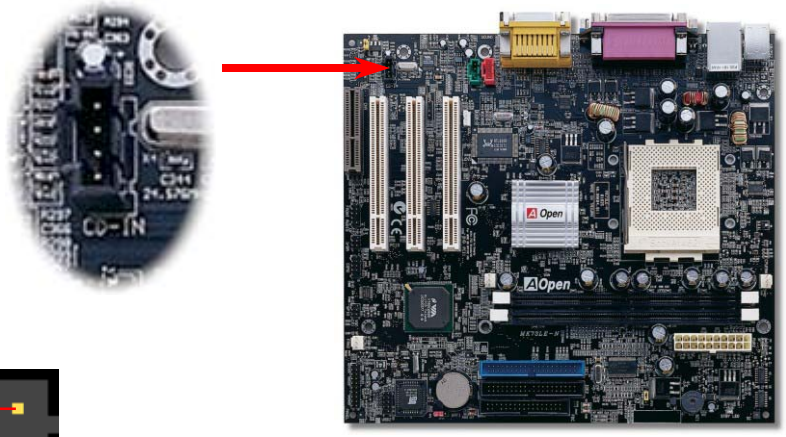
USB Header





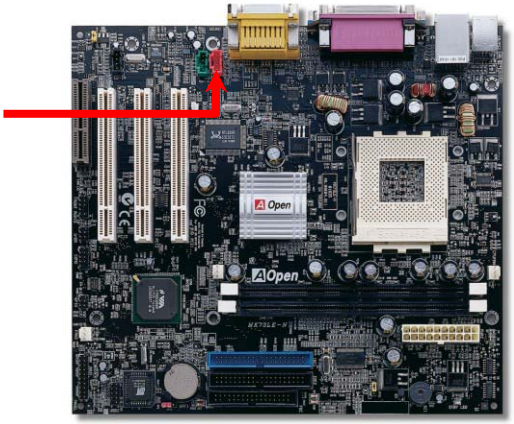
CD Audio Connector

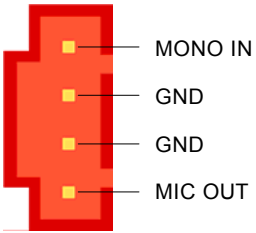
This **black** connector is used to connect CD Audio cable from CDROM or DVD drive to onboard sound.



Modem Audio Connector

This connector is used to connect Mono In/Mic Out cable from internal modem card to onboard sound circuit. The pin 1-2 is **Mono In**, and the pin 3-4 is **Mic Out**. Please note that there is no standard for this kind of connector yet, only some internal modem cards implement this connector.

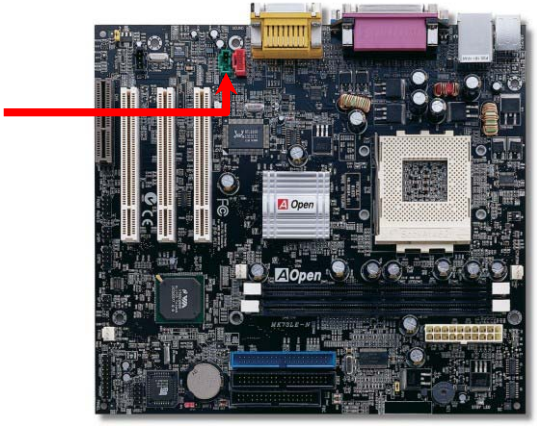


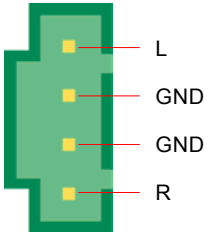


MODEM-CN Connector

AUX-IN Connector

This **GREEN** connector is used to connect MPEG Audio cable from MPEG card to onboard sound.

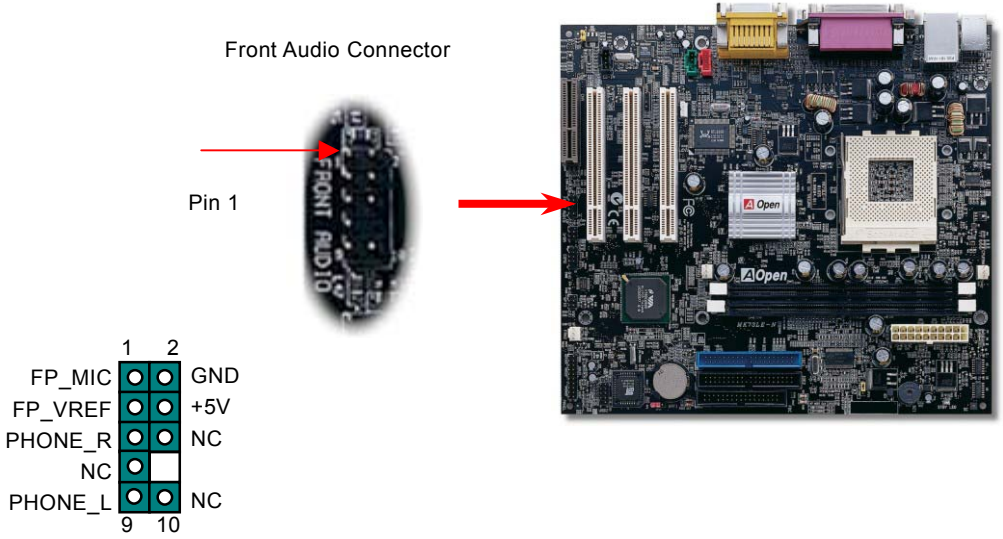




AUX-IN Connector

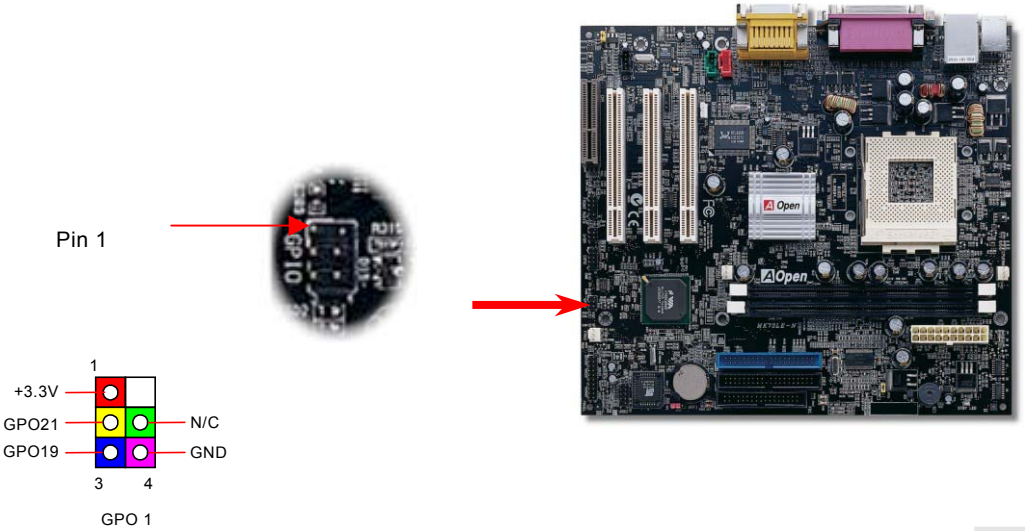
Front Audio Connector

If the housing has been design with an audio port on the front panel, you'll be able to connect onboard audio to front panel through this connector.



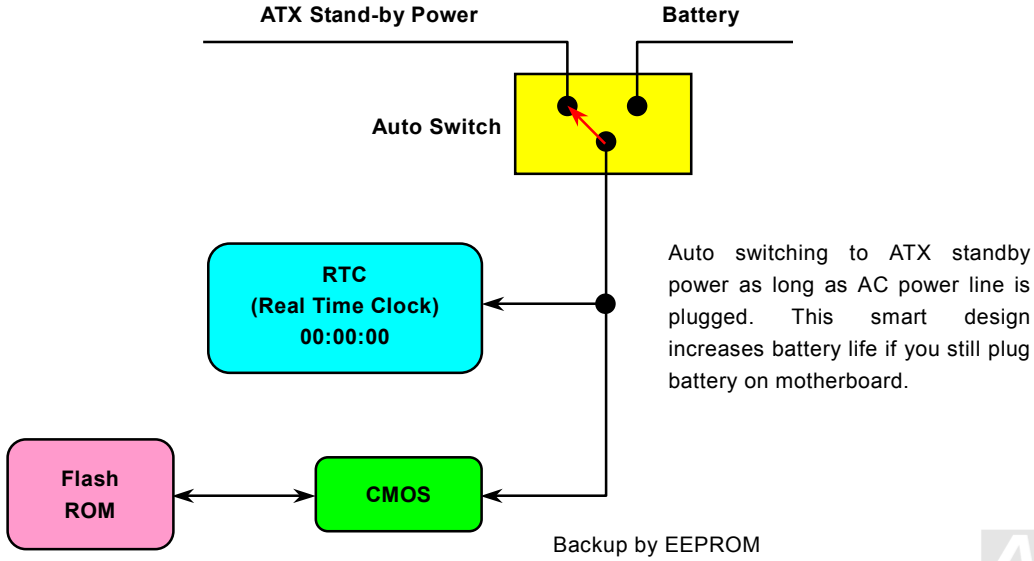
GPO (General Purpose Output) Connector

GPO (General Purpose Output) is an advanced specification developed by AOpen for power users to define the further function by oneself. For example, you can design a daughter board to provide additional capabilities, such as an alarm, a buzzer, a timekeeper, etc.



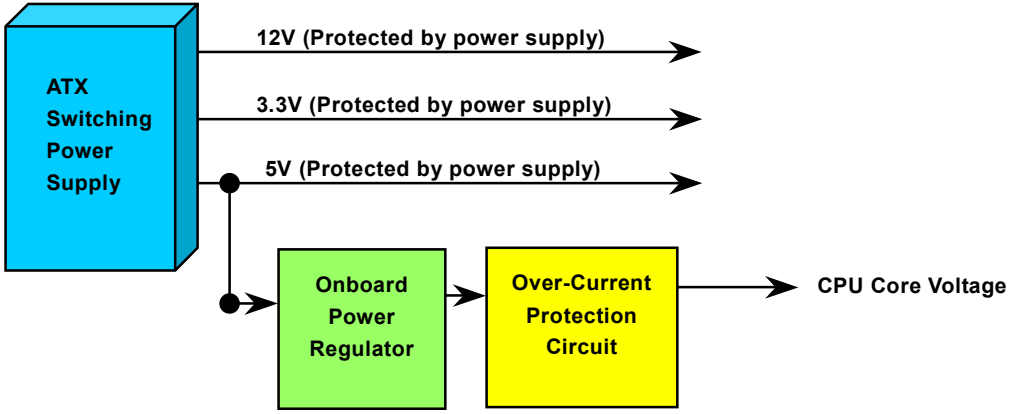
Battery-less and Long Life Design

This Motherboard implements Flash ROM and a special circuit that allows you to save your current CPU and CMOS Setup configurations without the need of a battery. The RTC (real time clock) can also keep running as long as the power cord is plugged. If you lose your CMOS data by accident, you can just reload the CMOS configurations from Flash ROM and the system will recover as usual.


ATX Stand-by Power
Battery
Auto Switch
RTC
(Real Time Clock)
00:00:00
Auto switching to ATX standby power as long as AC power line is plugged. This smart design increases battery life if you still plug battery on motherboard.
Flash
ROM
CMOS
Backup by EEPROM

Over-current Protection

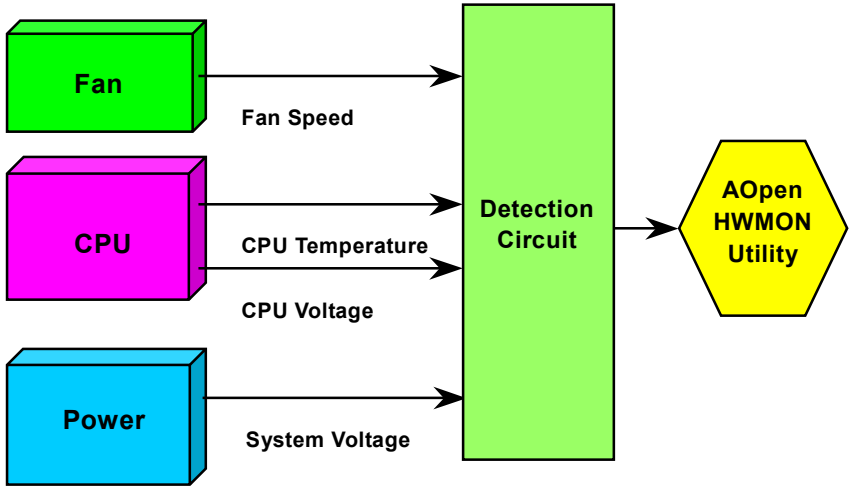
The Over Current Protection was very popular implemented on ATX 3.3V/5V/12V switching power supply. However, the new generation CPU uses different voltage that has regulator to transfer 5V to CPU voltage (for example, 2.0V), and makes 5V over current protection useless. This motherboard is with switching regulator onboard supports CPU over-current protection; in conjunction with 3.3V/5V/12V power supply provide the full line over-current protection.



Note: *Although we have implemented protection circuit to prevent any human operating mistake, there is still certain risk that CPU, memory, HDD, add-on cards installed on this motherboard may be damaged because of component failure, human operating error or unknown nature reason.* ***AOpen cannot guarantee the protection circuit will always work perfectly.***

Hardware Monitoring

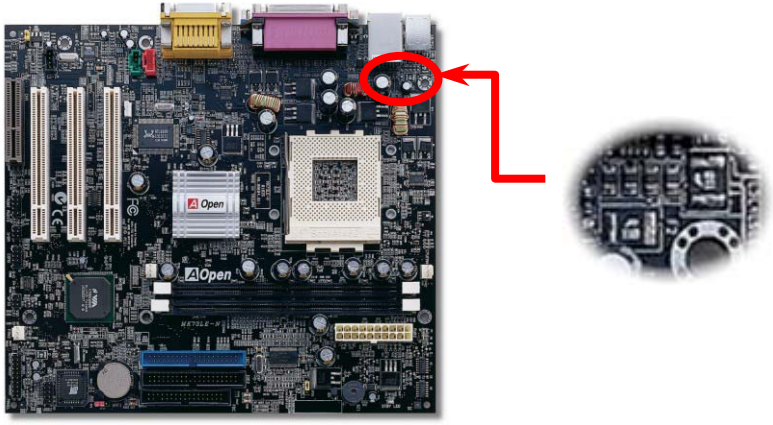
This motherboard implements a hardware monitoring system. As you turn on your system, this smart design will continue to monitor your system's working voltage, fan status and CPU temperature. If any of those systems' status goes wrong, there will be an alarm through the AOpen Hardware Monitoring Utility to warn the user.



Resettable Fuse

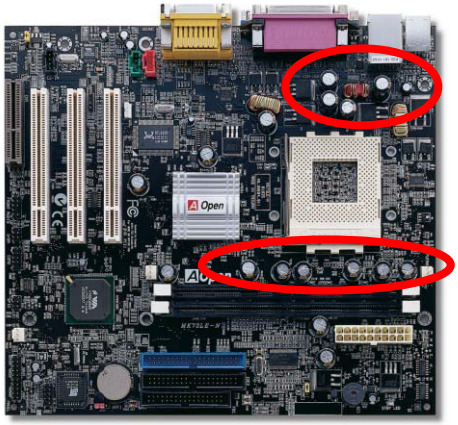
Traditional motherboard has fuse for Keyboard and USB port to prevent over-current or shortage. These fuses are soldered onboard that when it is broken (did the job to protect motherboard), user still cannot replace it and the motherboard is still malfunction.

With expensive Resettable Fuse, the motherboard can back to normal function after fuse did the protection job.

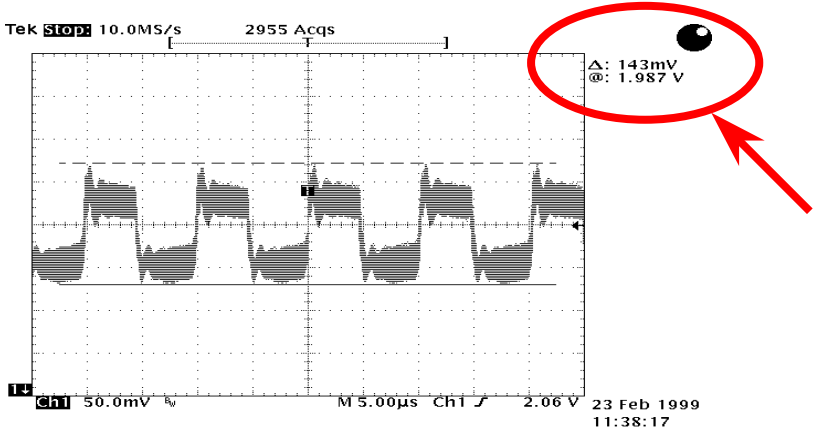


Low ESR Capacitor

The quality of low ESR capacitor (Low Equivalent Series Resistance) is very important for the stability of CPU power especially during high frequency operation. The location of these capacitors requires well-experienced and precise calculation.

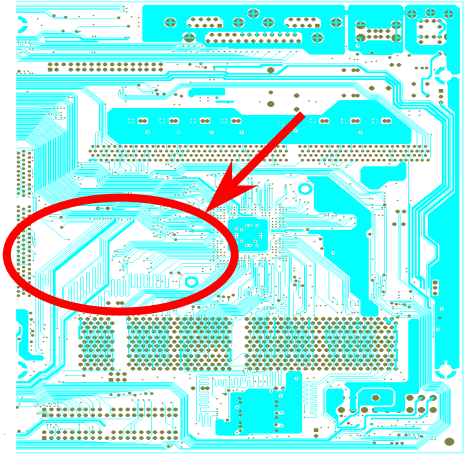


The power circuit of the CPU core voltage must be checked to ensure system stability for high speed CPUs (such as the new Pentium III, or when overclocking). A typical CPU core voltage is 2.0V, so a good design should control voltage between 1.860V and 2.140V. That is, the transient must be below 280mV. Below is a timing diagram captured by a Digital Storage Scope, it shows the voltage transient is only 143mv even when maximum 18A current is applied.



Note: This diagram for example only, it may not be exactly the same as this motherboard.

Layout (Frequency Isolation Wall)

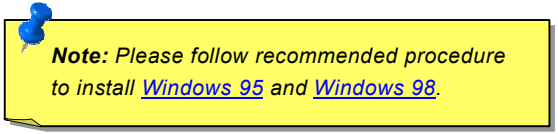


Note: This diagram is only for example; it may not be exactly the same as this motherboard.

For high frequency operation, especially overclocking, layout is the most important factor to make sure chipset and CPU working in stable condition. The layout of this motherboard implements AOpen's unique design called " Frequency Isolation Wall". Separating each critical portion of motherboard into regions where each region operates in a same or similar frequency range to avoid cross talk and frequency interference between each region's operations and condition. The trace length and route must be calculated carefully. For example, the clock trace must be equal length (not necessarily as short as possible) so that clock skew will be controlled within few a pico second ($1/10^{12}$ Sec)

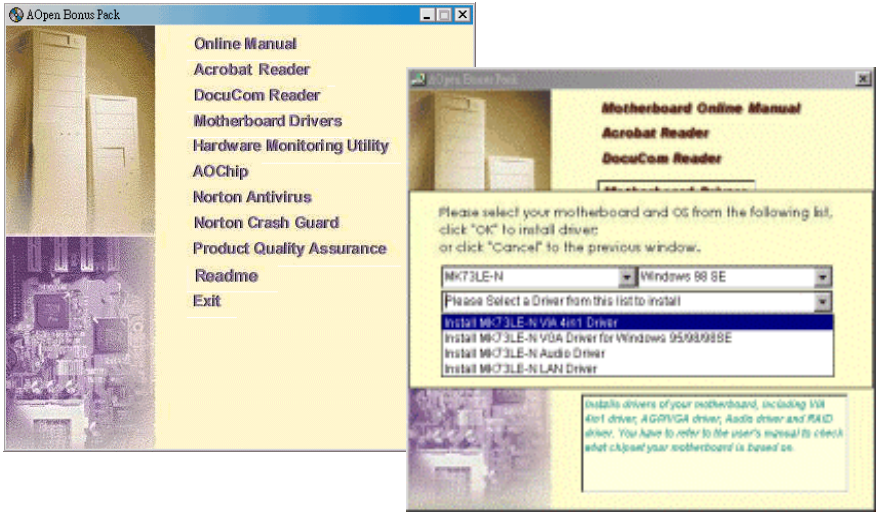
Driver and Utility

There are motherboard drivers and utilities included in AOpen Bonus CD disc. You don't need to install all of them in order to boot your system. But after you finish the hardware installation, you have to install your operation system first (such as Windows 98) before you can install any drivers or utilities. Please refer to your operation system's installation guide.



Autorun Menu from Bonus CD Disc

You can use the autorun menu of Bonus CD disc. Choose the utility and driver and select model name.



Installing Windows 95

1. Install Windows 95 OSR2 v2.1, 1212 or 1214 version and later with USB support. Otherwise, you need to install USBSUPP.EXE.
2. Install the VIA 4 in 1 driver, which includes VIA AGP Vxd driver, VIA ATAPI Vendor Support driver and VIA registry (INF) program.
3. Finally, Install other add-on cards and their drivers.

Installing Windows 98

1. Enable USB Controller in BIOS Setup > Advanced Chipset Features > OnChip USB, to make BIOS fully capable of controlling IRQ assignment.
2. Install Window 98 into your system.
3. Install the VIA 4 in 1 driver, which includes VIA AGP Vxd driver, IRQ Routing, VIA ATAPI Vendor Support driver and VIA registry (INF) program.
4. Finally, Install other add-on cards and their drivers.

Installing Windows 98 SE, Windows ME & Windows2000

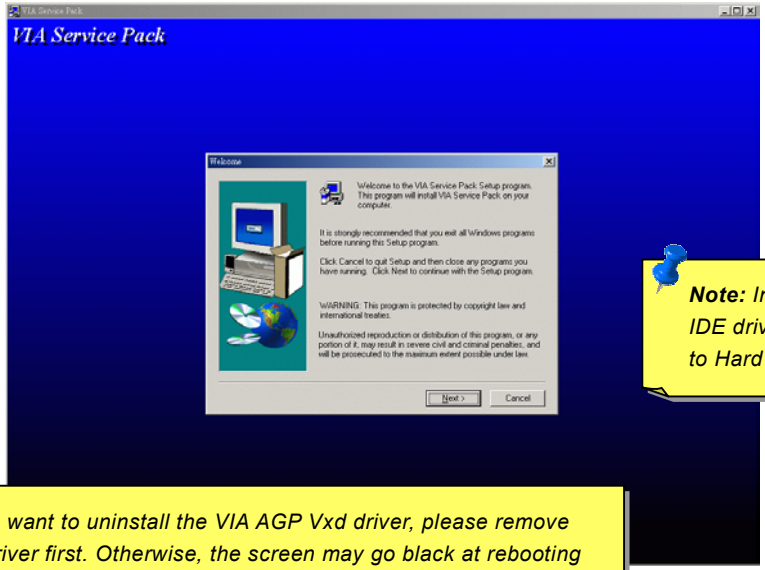
If you are using Windows® 98 Second Edition, Windows® Millennium Edition or Windows® 2000, you do not need to install the 4-in-1 driver as the IRQ Routing Driver and the ACPI Registry are already incorporated into the operating system. Users with Windows® 98 SE may update the VIA Registry INF and AGP drivers by installing them individually.

Please refer to VIA Technologies Inc. for latest version of 4 in 1 driver:

http://www.via.com/

Installing VIA 4 in 1 Driver

You can install the VIA 4 in 1 driver (IDE Bus master (For Windows NT use), VIA ATAPI Vendor Support Driver, VIA AGP, IRQ Routing Driver (For Windows 98 use), VIA Registry (INF) Driver) from the Bonus Pack CD disc Autorun menu.


VIA Service Pack
Welcome
Welcome to the VIA Service Pack Setup program. This program will install VIA Service Pack on your computer.
It is strongly recommended that you exit all Windows programs before running this Setup program.
Click Cancel to quit Setup and then close any programs you have running. Click Next to continue with the Setup program.
WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.
Next >
Cancel

Note: *Installing this Bus Master IDE driver may cause Suspend to Hard Drive failure.*

Warning: *If you want to uninstall the VIA AGP Vxd driver, please remove the AGP card driver first. Otherwise, the screen may go black at rebooting after the un-installation.*

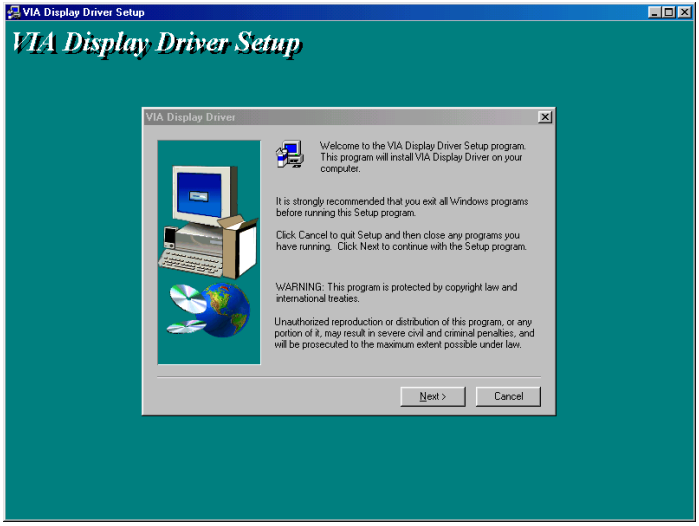
Installing Onboard Sound Driver

This motherboard comes with an AC97 CODEC and the sound controller is in VIA South Bridge chipset. You can find the audio driver from the Bonus Pack CD disc Autorun menu.

VIA Audio Driver Setup Program
VIA Technologies, Inc.
VIA Audio Driver Setup Program 1.20a
Welcome
Welcome to the VIA Audio Driver Setup Program Setup program. This program will install VIA Audio Driver Setup Program on your computer.
It is strongly recommended that you exit all Windows programs before running this Setup program.
Click Cancel to quit Setup and then close any programs you have running. Click Next to continue with the Setup program.
WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.
Next >
Cancel

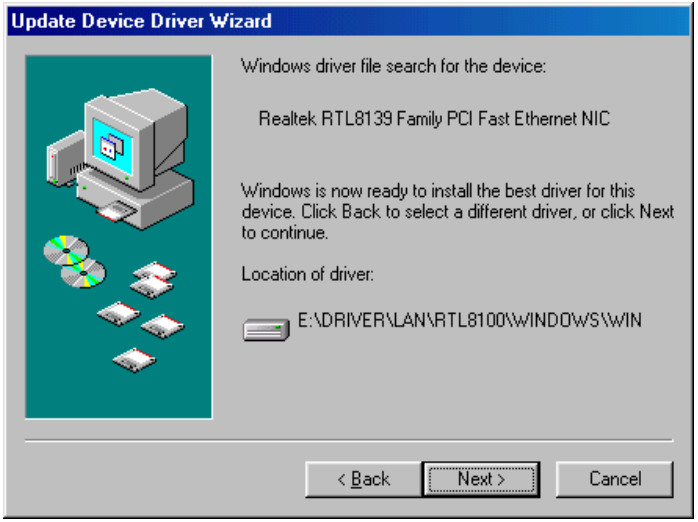
Installing Onboard AGP Driver

VIA KLE133 chipset integrates a 2D/3D graphics accelerator, which provides AGP 4X incredible performance to access main memory at over 1GB/s. You can find the AGP driver from the autorun menu of Bonus Pack CD.


VIA Display Driver Setup
VIA Display Driver Setup
VIA Display Driver
Welcome to the VIA Display Driver Setup program. This program will install VIA Display Driver on your computer.
It is strongly recommended that you exit all Windows programs before running this Setup program.
Click Cancel to quit Setup and then close any programs you have running. Click Next to continue with the Setup program.
WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.
Next >
Cancel

Installing LAN Driver (MK73LE-N Only)

You can install LAN Driver under Windows95/98, Windows NT and Windows 2000 for Realtek RTL8139 Family PCI Fast Ethernet adapter by following steps.


Update Device Driver Wizard
Windows driver file search for the device:
Realtek RTL8139 Family PCI Fast Ethernet NIC
Windows is now ready to install the best driver for this device. Click Back to select a different driver, or click Next to continue.
Location of driver:
E:\DRIVER\LAN\RTL8100\WINDOWS\WIN
< Back
Next >
Cancel

Installing driver procedure on Microsoft Windows 95 :

---

1. Select "Driver from disk provided by hardware manufacturer" when being asked which driver you would like to install.
2. Specify the setup file pathname

   [CD-ROM]:Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\Win95\WIN95A (for Windows 95 and Win95A) or

   [CD-ROM]:Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\Win95 (for Windows 95 OSR2).
3. Follow the procedure and insert Windows 95 system disk to complete setup step.
4. Windows 95 will finish the other installation procedures automatically, and then restart your system.

Installing driver for Win98/Win98 SE/Windows2000/Windows ME :

---

1. Select "Driver from disk provided by hardware manufacturer" when being asked which driver you would like to install.
2. Specify the setup file pathname

   [CD-ROM]:Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\WIN98 (for Windows 98/98 SE) or

   [CD-ROM]:Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\WIN2000 (for Windows 2000) or

   [CD-ROM]:Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\Windows ME (for Windows ME)
3. Follow the procedure and insert your system disk (Win98/Win98 SE/Windows2000/Windows ME) to complete setup step.
4. Win98/Win98 SE/Windows2000/Windows ME will finish the other installation procedures automatically, and then restart your system.

Installing driver procedure on Microsoft Windows NT :

---

1. In the Main group of NT, select the "Control Panel" icon.
2. Choose the "Network" icon in the Control Panel window.
3. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the "Add Adapter" button.

   The Add Network Adapter dialog box will appear.
4. Select "<other> Requires disk from manufacturer", and press <Enter> from the list of network cards.
5. Enter drive and pathname

   [CD-ROM]:\Driver\LAN\RTL8100\Windows\WinNT4 (for NT 4.0) to locate OEMSETUP.INF, and press OK button.
6. "Select Line Speed" dialog box will pop up. Set the default value to "auto". The other values, such as "10" or "100", are only used when you want to force RTL8139 PCI Fast Ethernet controller to 10Mb or 100Mb.
7. Then "Input EthernetID" dialog box will pop up. This option is only required when you have more than one Realtek RTL8139 PCI Fast Ethernet adapters on this computer. Select "SKIP" if only one adapter is installed on this computer.
8. "Bus Location" will be shown in next screen. Your machine contains more than one hardware bus; please select the Bus Type and Bus number on which your network adapter card is installed.
9. NT will then perform the binding process. If any additional network software options were installed, you may be prompted for specific information for these packages.
10. Restarting your system and you will acquire network service.

NOTES:

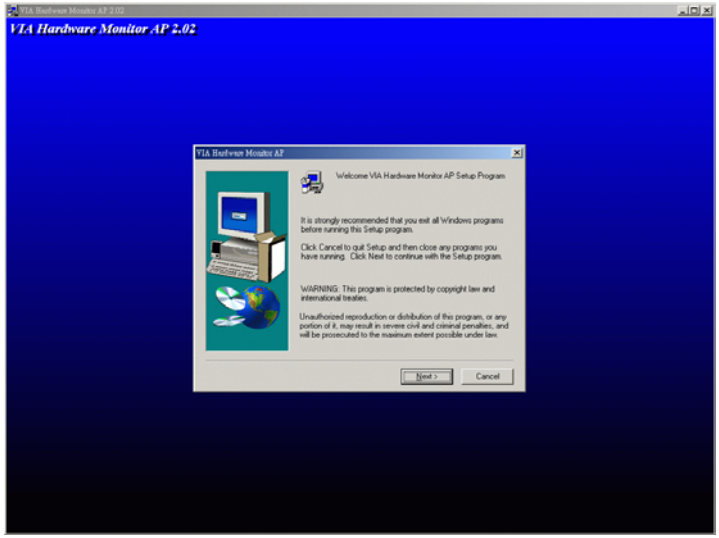
---

* Installing Multiple LAN Adapters:

1. Enter Windows NT and follow above setup procedure step 2,in the "Network Settings" dialog box, choose the "Configure.." button.
2. The "Input Ethernet ID" dialog box will appear. Input adapter's Ethernet ID. Select OK and close NETWORK SETUP.
3. Select “SKIP” if only one adapter is installed on this computer.

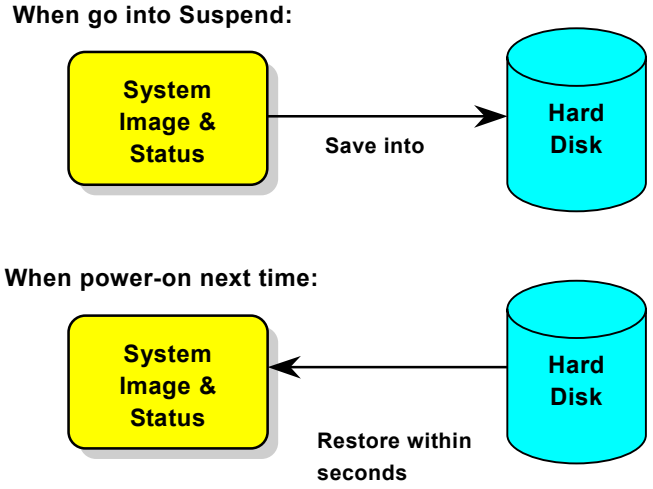
Installing Hardware Monitoring Utility

You can install Hardware Monitoring Utility to monitor CPU temperature, fans and system voltage. The hardware monitoring function is automatically implemented by the BIOS and utility software. No hardware installation is needed.


VIA Hardware Monitor AP 2.02
VIA Hardware Monitor AP
Welcome VIA Hardware Monitor AP Setup Program
It is strongly recommended that you exit all Windows programs before running this Setup program.
Click Cancel to quit Setup and then close any programs you have running. Click Next to continue with the Setup program.
WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.
Next >
Cancel

ACPI Suspend to Hard Drive

ACPI Suspend to Hard Drive is basically controlled by Windows operation system. It saves your current work (system status, memory and screen image) into hard disk, and then the system can be totally power off. Next time, when power is on, you can resume your original work directly from hard disk within few seconds without go through the Windows booting process and run your application again. If your memory is 64MB, normally, you need to reserve at least 64MB HDD space to save your memory image.


When go into Suspend:
System Image & Status
Save into
Hard Disk
When power-on next time:
System Image & Status
Restore within seconds
Hard Disk

System Requirement

1. **AOZVHDD.EXE 1.30b** or later.
2. Delete **config.sys** and **autoexec.bat**.

Fresh installation of Windows 98 on a new system

1. Execute "**Setup.exe /p j**" to install Windows 98
2. After Windows 98's installation is complete, go to the Control Panel > Power Management.
   a. Set Power Schemes > System Standby to "Never".
   b. Click on "Hibernate" and select "Enable Hibernate Support" then "Apply".
   c. Click on the "Advanced" tab, you'll see "Hibernate" on "Power Buttons". Note that this option will only be seen after step b mentioned above has been completed, otherwise only "Standby" and "Shutdown" will be shown. Select "Hibernate" and "Apply".
3. Clean boot into DOS and run AOZVHDD utility.
   a. If you assign the whole disk to your Win 98 system (FAT 16 or FAT 32), please run "**aozvhdd /c /file**". Please remember sufficient free space has to be reserved in the disk, e.g. if you have 64 MB DRAM and 16 MB VGA card installed, the system needs at least 80 MB free space. The utility will locate the space automatically.
   b. If you assign an individual partition for Win 98, please run "**aozvhdd /c /partition**". Of course, the system needs to provide unformatted an empty partition.
4. Reboot system.

5. You've already implemented ACPI Suspend to-Hard Drive. Click "Start > Shut Down > Standby" then the screen will go off immediately. And 1 minute or so will be taken for the system to save what's in the memory to the hard drive; the larger the memory size the longer this process will take.

Changing from APM to ACPI (Windows 98 only)

1. Run "**Regedit.exe**"

   a. Go through the following path

      HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE

         SOFTWARE

            MICROSOFT

               WINDOWS

                  CURRENT VERSION

                     DETECT

   b. Select "ADD Binary" and name it as "**ACPIOPTION**".

   c. Right click and select Modify, add "01" after "0000" to make it "0000 01".

   d. Save changes.

2. Select "Add New Hardware" under Control Panel. Allow Windows 98 to detect new hardware. (It will find "**ACPI BIOS**" and remove "**Plug and Play BIOS**")

3. Reboot system.

4. Clean boot into DOS and run "AOZVHDD.EXE /C /File"

Changing from ACPI to APM

1. Run "**Regedit.exe**"

   a. Go through the following path

      HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE

         SOFTWARE

            MICROSOFT

               WINDOWS

                  CURRENT VERSION

                     DETECT

                        ACPI OPTION

   b. Right click and select "Modify, change "01" to "02" to make it "0000 02".

> ***Tip:*** *"02" means Windows 98 is ACPI acknowledged but the ACPI function is disabled.*

   c. Save changes.

2. Select "Add New Hardware" under Control Panel. Allow Windows 98 to detect new hardware. (It will find "**Plug and Play BIOS**" and **remove "ACPI BIOS**")

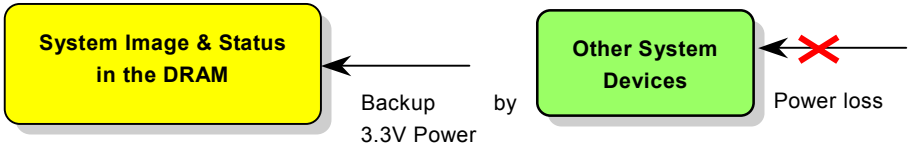
3. Reboot system.
4. Run "Add New Hardware" again and it will find "Advanced Power Management Resource".
5. Click "OK".

Tip: *Currently we found only ATI 3D Rage Pro AGP card would support ACPI suspend to disk. Please refer to AOpen web site for latest update*

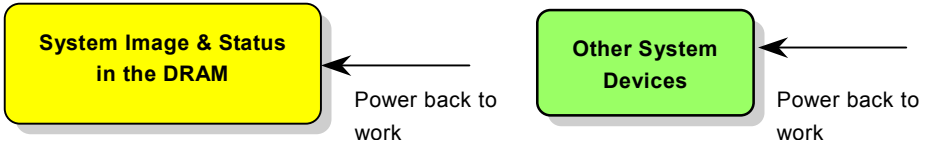
ACPI Suspend to RAM (STR)

This motherboard supports ACPI Suspend to RAM function. With this function, you can resume your original work directly from DRAM without going through the Windows 98 booting process and run your application again. Suspend to DRAM saves your current work in the system memory, it is faster than Suspend to Hard Drive but requires power supplied to DRAM, while Suspend to Hard Drive requires no power.

When go into Suspend:



When power-on next time:



To implement ACPI Suspend to DRAM, please follow the procedures as below:

System Requirement

1. An ACPI OS is required. Currently, Windows 98 is the only choice. Please refer to ACPI Suspend to Hard Drive of how to setup Windows 98 ACPI mode.
2. The VIA 4 in 1 Driver must have been installed properly.

Procedures

1. Changed the following BIOS settings.

   BIOS Setup > Power Management Setup > ACPI Function: Enabled

   BIOS Setup > Power Management Setup > ACPI Suspend Type: S3.

2. Go to Control Panel > Power Management. Set “Power Buttons” to “Standby”.
3. Press power button or standby button to wake up the system.

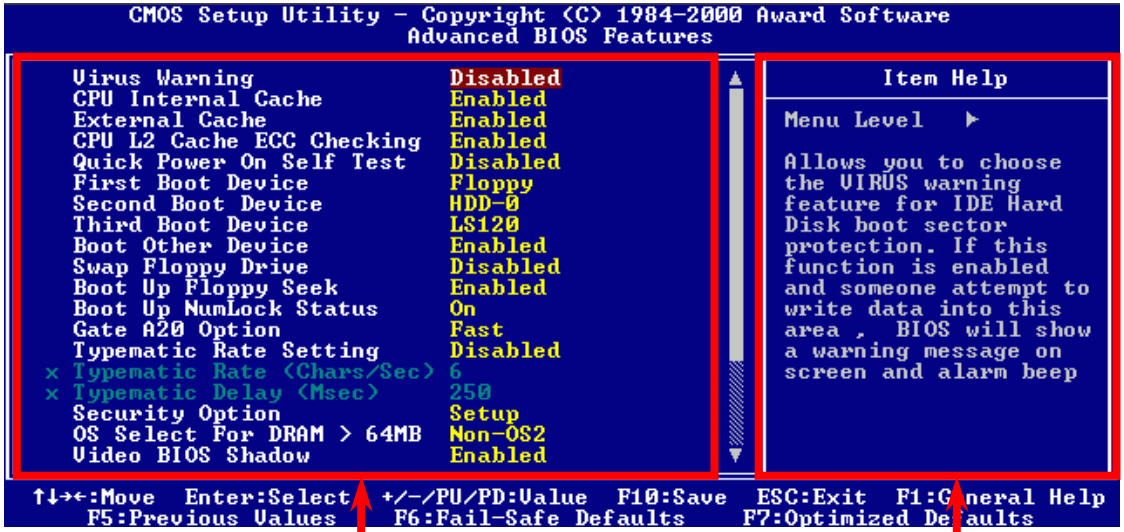
AWARD BIOS

System parameters can be modified by going into BIOS Setup menu, this menu allows you to configure the system parameters and save the configuration into the 128 byte CMOS area, (normally in the RTC chip or in the main chipset). To enter to BIOS setup menu, press <Del> when POST (Power-On Self Test) screen is shown on your monitor.

Note: *Because the BIOS code is the most often changed part of the motherboard design, the BIOS information contained in this manual may be different with actual BIOS that come with your motherboard.*

About BIOS Function Description...

AOpen always dedicates to give users a more friendly computer system. Now, we include all function descriptions of BIOS setup program into the BIOS Flash ROM. When you select one function of BIOS setup program, the function description will appeared at right side of screen. Hence, you don't need read this manual while you changing the BIOS setting.


CMOS Setup Utility - Copyright (C) 1984-2000 Award Software
Advanced BIOS Features
Virus Warning Disabled
CPU Internal Cache Enabled
External Cache Enabled
CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking Enabled
Quick Power On Self Test Disabled
First Boot Device Floppy
Second Boot Device HDD-0
Third Boot Device LS120
Boot Other Device Enabled
Swap Floppy Drive Disabled
Boot Up Floppy Seek Enabled
Boot Up NumLock Status On
Gate A20 Option Fast
Typematic Rate Setting Disabled
x Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec) 6
x Typematic Delay (Msec) 250
Security Option Setup
OS Select For DRAM > 64MB Non-OS2
Video BIOS Shadow Enabled
Item Help
Menu Level ▶
Allows you to choose the VIRUS warning feature for IDE Hard Disk boot sector protection. If this function is enabled and someone attempt to write data into this area , BIOS will show a warning message on screen and alarm beep
↑↓→←:Move Enter:Select +/-/PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help
F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults

Menu Items Select Window

Item Function Description Window

How To Use Award™ BIOS Setup Program

Generally, you can use the arrow keys to highlight items that you want to choose, then press <Enter> key to select, and use the <Page Up> and <Page Down> key to change setting value. You also can press <F1> key for help and press <Esc> key to quit Award™ BIOS setup program. The following table provides details about how to use keyboard in the Award™ BIOS setup program. By the way, all products of AOpen also provides a special function in the BIOS setup, you can press <F3> key selecting preferred menu language to display.

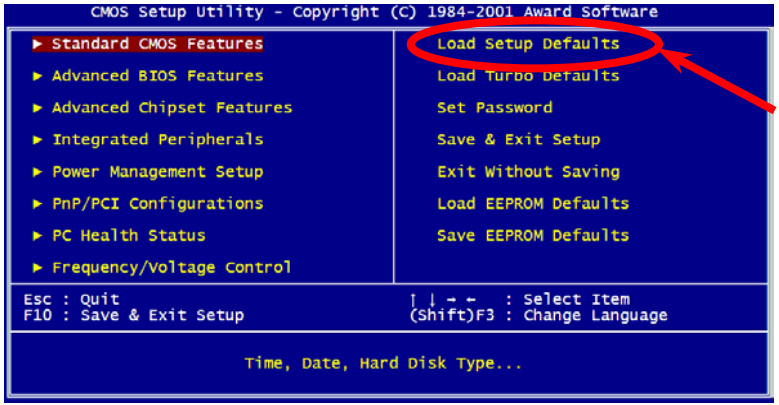
Key	Description
Page Up or +	Changing setting to next value or increase the value.
Page Down or -	Changing setting to previous value or decrease value.
Enter	Select the item.
Esc	1. In main menu: Quit and don't save any change. 2. In sub menu: Exit current menu to main menu.
Up Arrow	Highlight previous item.
Down Arrow	Highlight next item.

Key	Description
Left Arrow	Move the light bar to left side of menu.
Right Arrow	Move the light bar to right side of menu.
F1	Get menu or item help description.
F3	Changing menu language.
F5	Load previous setting value from CMOS.
F6	Load fail-save setting value from CMOS.
F7	Load turbo setting value from CMOS.
F10	Save changed setting and exit setup program.

Note: *AOpen always dedicates to give users a more friendly computer system. Now, we include all function descriptions of BIOS setup program into the BIOS Flash ROM. When you select one function of BIOS setup program, the function description will appeared at right side of screen. Hence, you don't need read this manual while you changing the BIOS setting.*

How To Enter BIOS Setup

After you finish the setting of jumpers and connect correct cables. Power on and enter the BIOS Setup, press <Del> during POST (Power-On Self Test). Choose "Load Setup Defaults" for recommended optimal performance.



Warning: *Please avoid of using "Load Turbo Defaults", unless you are sure your system components (CPU, DRAM, HDD, etc.) are good enough for turbo setting.*

BIOS Upgrade

By flashing your motherboard, you agree to accept the possibility of BIOS flash failure. If you motherboard is working and is stable, and there are no major bugs that were fixed by a latter BIOS revision, we recommend that you DO NOT try to upgrade your BIOS.

By doing so, you are taking a risk of BIOS flash failure. If you insist on upgrading, PLEASE BE SURE to use the right BIOS revision for the right motherboard model.

AOpen Easy Flash is a little different than traditional flash method. The BIOS binary file and flash routine are linked together and you simply run a single commend to complete the flash process.

Caution: *AOpen Easy Flash BIOS programs are designed to be compatible with the Award BIOS. At the date of this note, AOpen Easy Flash BIOS programs are not available for AMI BIOS. AMI BIOS appears mostly only on old 486 boards and some early Pentium boards. Please be sure to view the README compressed inside the BIOS package before upgrading, and follow upgrade instructions carefully. This will minimize the chance of flash failures.*

Below are the steps for easy flashing procedures: (applies for Award BIOS ONLY)

1. Download new BIOS upgrade zip file from AOpen's web site.
   For example, MK73LEN102.ZIP.
2. Run shareware PKUNZIP (http://www.pkware.com/) which supports miscellaneous operation systems to extract the binary BIOS file and the flash utility.
   Or Winzip (http://www.winzip.com/) in Windows environment.
3. Save the unzipped file into a bootable floppy disk.
   For example, MK73LEN102.BIN & MK73LEN 102.EXE
4. Reboot the system to DOS mode without loading any memory handler (such as EMM386) or device driver. It needs around 520K free memory spaces.
5. Execute A:> MK73LEN102 and the program will do the rest of it.
   DO NOT turn off the power during FLASH PROCESS until you are asked to!!
6. Reboot system and press <Del> to enter BIOS setup, Choose "Load Setup Defaults", then "Save & Exit Setup". Done!

Warning: *The new BIOS upgrade will permanently replace your original BIOS's settings and PnP information when flashing. You may need to reconfigure your BIOS setting and re-install Win95/Win98 as well as your add-on cards, so that your system can go back to work as normal.*

Overclocking

As a leading manufacturer in motherboard industry, AOpen always listens to what customers want and develop products to fit different user's requirements. Reliability, compatibility, leading technology and friendly features are our basic goals when designing motherboards. Other than above mentioned design criteria, there are power users who are always seeking to push the limitation of the system performance by overclocking which we call them "Overclocker".

This section is dedicated to overclockers.

This high performance motherboard is designed for maximum **133MHz** CPU bus clock. But it comes with clock generator of **166MHz** when we design it to accommodate future CPU bus clock. Our lab test results shown that **166MHz** is achievable when proper setting and qualified components were presented, we feel quite comfortable overclocking to **166MHz**. Not only that, this motherboard has full-range (CPU core voltage) settings and an option to adjust CPU core voltage. The CPU clock ratio can be up to 8x that supports almost all of AMD Athlon / Duron CPUs in the future and provides flexibility for overclockers. For your reference, the following configurations are what we feel comfortable at **166MHz** bus clock.

But not guarantee. ☺

Warning: *The design of this product follows CPU and chipset vendor's design guideline. Any attempts to push beyond product specification are not recommended and you are taking your own risk to damage your system or important data. Before doing overclocking, you must make sure your components are able to tolerate such abnormal setting, especially CPU, DRAMs, hard disks, and AGP VGA cards.*

Tip: *Note that overclocking may also cause thermal problem. Please make sure that the cooling fan and the heatsink were adequate to dissipate excessive heat that's generated by overclocking the CPU.*

VGA Card & Hard Disk

VGA and HDD is key components for overclocking, for your reference, the following list are what have been successful overclocked in our lab. Please note that AOpen can not guaranty they can be successful overclocked again. Please check the **Available Vendor List (AVL)** by link to our official website.

VGA: http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/report/overclk/mb/vga-oc.htm

HDD: http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/report/overclk/mb/hdd-oc.htm

Glossary

AC97

Basically, AC97 specification separates sound/modem circuit to two parts, digital processor and a CODEC for analogy I/O they are linked by AC97 link bus. Since digital processor can be put into motherboard main chipset, the cost of sound/modem onboard solution can be reduced.

ACPI (Advanced Configuration & Power Interface)

ACPI is the power management specification of PC97 (1997). It intends to save more power by taking full control of power management to operating system and bypass BIOS. The chipset or super I/O chip needs to provide standard register interface to operating system (such as Windows 98). This is a bit similar as the PnP register interface. ACPI defines ATX momentary soft power switch to control the power state transition.

AGP (Accelerated Graphic Port)

AGP is a bus interface targeted for high-performance 3D graphic. AGP supports only memory read/write operation and single-master single-slave one-to-one only. AGP uses both rising and falling edge of the 66MHz clock, for 2X AGP, the data transfer rate is 66MHz x 4byte x 2 = 528MB/s. AGP is now moving to 4X mode, 66MHz x 4byte x 4 = 1056MB/s. AOpen is the first company to support 4X AGP motherboards by both AX6C (Intel 820) and MX64/AX64 (VIA 694x), started from Oct 1999.

AMR (Audio/Modem Riser)

The CODEC circuit of AC97 sound/modem solution can be put on motherboard or put on a riser card (AMR card) that connects to motherboard through AMR connector.

AOpen Bonus Pack CD

A disc bundled with AOpen motherboard product, there are motherboard drivers, Acrobat Reader for PDF online manual and other useful utilities.

APM (Advanced Power Management)

Unlike ACPI, BIOS controls most APM power management functions. AOpen Suspend to Hard Drive is a good example of APM power management.

ATA (AT Attachment)

ATA is the specification of diskette interface. In 80's, many software and hardware manufacturers instituted the ATA specification together. The AT is meaning International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) personal computer/AT's bus structure.

ATA/66

ATA/66 uses both rising edge and falling edge but doubles UDMA/33 transfer rate. The data transfer rate is 4 times of the PIO mode 4 or DMA mode 2, 16.6MB/s x4 = 66MB/s. To use ATA/66, you need special ATA/66 IDE cable.

ATA/100

ATA/100 is a new IDE specification under developing. ATA/100 uses both rising edge and falling edge as ATA/66 but clock cycle time is reduced to 40ns. The data transfer rate is (1/40ns) x 2 bytes x 2 = 100MB/s. To use ATA/100, you need special 80-wire IDE cable, the same as ATA/66.

BIOS (Basic Input/Output System)

BIOS is a set of assembly routine/program that reside in EPROM or Flash ROM. BIOS controls Input/output devices and other hardware devices of motherboard. In general, to provide hardware independent portability, operation system and drivers is required to access BIOS without directly access hardware devices.

Bus Master IDE (DMA mode)

The traditional PIO (Programmable I/O) IDE requires the CPU to involve in all the activities of the IDE access including waiting for the mechanical events. To reduce the workload of the CPU, the bus master IDE device transfers data from/to memory without interrupting CPU, and releases CPU to operate concurrently while data is transferring between memory and IDE device. You need the bus master IDE driver and the bus master IDE HDD to support bus master IDE mode.

CNR (Communication and Networking Riser)

The CNR specification provides the PC industry the opportunity to deliver a flexible and cost reduced method of implementing LAN, home networking, DSL, USB, wireless, audio and modem subsystems widely used in today's "connected PCs". The CNR specification is an open industry specification and is supported by OEMs, IHV card manufacturers, silicon supplier and Microsoft.

CODEC (Coding and Decoding)

Normally, CODEC means a circuit that can do digital to analog conversion and also the analog to digital conversion. It is part of AC97 sound/modem solution.

DIMM (Dual In Line Memory Module)

DIMM socket has total 168-pin and supports 64-bit data. It can be single or double side, the golden finger signals on each side of PCB are different, that is why it was called Dual In Line. Almost all DIMMs are made by SDRAM, which operate at 3.3V. Note that some old DIMMs are made by FPM/EDO and only operate at 5V. Do not confuse them with SDRAM DIMM.

ECC (Error Checking and Correction)

The ECC mode needs 8 ECC bits for 64-bit data. Each time memory is accessed; ECC bits are updated and checked by a special algorithm. The ECC algorithm has the ability to detect double-bit error and automatically correct single-bit error while parity mode can only detect single-bit error.

EDO (Extended Data Output) Memory

The EDO DRAM technology is actually very similar to FPM (Fast Page Mode). Unlike traditional FPM that tri-states the memory output data to start the pre-charge activity, EDO DRAM holds the memory data valid until the next memory access cycle, that is similar to pipeline effect and reduces one clock state.

EEPROM (Electronic Erasable Programmable ROM)

Also known as E^2PROM. Both EEPROM and Flash ROM can be re-programmed by electronic signals, but the interface technology is different. Size of EEPROM is much smaller than flash ROM.

EPROM (Erasable Programmable ROM)

Traditional motherboard stores BIOS code in EPROM. EPROM can only be erased by ultra-violet (UV) light. If BIOS has to be upgraded, you need to remove EPROM from motherboard, clear by UV light, re-program, and then insert back.

EV6 Bus

EV6 Bus in the technology of Alpha processor from Digital Equipment Corporation. EV6 bus uses both rising and falling clock edge to transfer data, similar as DDR SDRAM or ATA/66 IDE bus.
EV6 Bus Speed = CPU external bus clock x 2.
For example, 200 MHz EV6 bus is actually using 100 MHz external bus clock, but the equivalent speed is 200 MHz.

FCC DoC (Declaration of Conformity)

The DoC is component certification standard of FCC EMI regulations. This standard allows DIY component (such as motherboard) to apply DoC label separately without a shielding of housing.

FC-PGA (Flip Chip-Pin Grid Array)

FC means Flip Chip, FC-PGA is a new package of Intel for Pentium III CPU. It can plug into SKT370 socket, but require motherboard to add some signals on socket 370. That is, the motherboard needs to be redesigned. Intel is going to ship FC-PGA 370 CPU and phase out slot1 CPU.

Flash ROM

Flash ROM can be re-programmed by electronic signals. It is easier for BIOS to upgrade by a flash utility, but it is also easier to be infected by virus. Because of increase of new functions, BIOS size is increased from 64KB to 256KB (2M bit). AOpen AX5T is the first board to implement 256KB (2Mbit) Flash ROM. Now flash ROM size is moving to 4M bit on AX6C (Intel 820) and MX3W (Intel 810) motherboard. , AOpen motherboard uses EEPROM for jumper-less and battery-less design.

FSB (Front Side Bus) Clock

FSB Clock means CPU external bus clock.
CPU internal clock = CPU FSB Clock x CPU Clock Ratio

I^2C Bus

See SMBus.

IEEE 1394

IEEE 1394 is a low-cost digital interface originated by Apple Computer as a desktop LAN and developed by the IEEE 1394 working group. The IEEE 1394 can transport data at 100, 200 or 400 Mbps. One of the solutions to connect digital television devices together at 200 Mbps. Serial Bus Management provides overall configuration control of the serial bus in the form of optimizing arbitration timing, guarantee of adequate electrical power for all devices on the bus, assignment of isochronous channel ID, and notification of errors. There are two type of IEEE 1394 data transfer: asynchronous and isochronous. Asynchronous transport is the traditional computer memory-mapped, load and store interface. Data requests are sent to a specific address and an acknowledgment is returned. In addition to an architecture that scales with silicon technology, IEEE 1394 features a unique isochronous data channel interface. Isochronous data channels provide guaranteed data transport at a pre-determined rate. This is especially important for time-critical multimedia data where just-in-time delivery eliminates the need for costly buffering.

Parity Bit

The parity mode uses 1 parity bit for each byte, normally it is even parity mode, that is, each time the memory data is updated, parity bit will be adjusted to have even count "1" for each byte. When next time, if memory is read with odd number of "1", the parity error is occurred and this is called single bit error detection.

PBSRAM (Pipelined Burst SRAM)

For Socket 7 CPU, one burst data read requires four QWord (Quad-word, 4x16 = 64 bits). PBSRAM only needs one address decoding time and automatically sends the remaining QWords to CPU according to a predefined sequence. Normally, it is 3-1-1-1, total 6 clocks, which is faster than asynchronous SRAM. PBSRAM is often used on L2 (level 2) cache of Socket 7 CPU. Slot 1 and Socket 370 CPU do not need PBSRAM.

PC-100 DIMM

SDRAM DIMM that supports 100MHz CPU FSB bus clock.

PC-133 DIMM

SDRAM DIMM that supports 133MHz CPU FSB bus clock.

PCI (Peripheral Component Interface) Bus

Bus for the internal connection of peripheral devices, high-speed data channel between the computer and expansion card.

PDF Format

A file format for electronic document, PDF format is independent from platform, you can read PDF file under Windows, Unix, Linux, Mac … with different PDF reader. You can also read PDF file by web browser such as IE and Netscape, note that you need to install PDF plug-in first (Included in Acrobat Reader).

PnP (Plug and Play)

The PnP specification suggests a standard register interface for both BIOS and operating system (such as Windows 95). These registers are used by BIOS and operating system to configure system resource and prevent any conflicts. PnP BIOS or operating system will automatically allocate the IRQ/DMA/Memory. Currently, almost all the PCI cards and most ISA cards are already PnP compliant.

POST (Power-On Self Test)

The BIOS self-test procedure after power-on, sometimes, it is the first or the second screen shown on your monitor during system boot.

RDRAM (Rambus DRAM)

Rambus is a memory technology that uses large burst mode data transfer. Theoretically, the data transfer should be high than SDRAM. RDRAM is cascaded in channel operation. For Intel 820, only one RDRAM channel is supported, 16-bit data per channel, and this channel may have maximum 32 RDRAM devices, no matter how many RIMM sockets.

RIMM (Rambus Inline Memory Module)

184-pin memory module that supports RDRAM memory technology. A RIMM memory module may contain up to maximum of 16 RDRAM devices.

SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM)

SDRAM is one of the DRAM technologies that allow DRAM to use the same clock as the CPU host bus (EDO and FPM are asynchronous and do not have clock signal). It is similar as PBSRAM to use burst mode transfer. SDRAM comes in 64-bit 168-pin DIMM and operates at 3.3V. AOpen is the first company to support dual-SDRAM DIMMs onboard (AP5V), from Q1 1996

Shadow E^2PROM

A memory space in Flash-ROM to simulate E^2PROM operation, AOpen motherboard uses Shadow E^2PROM for jumper-less and battery-less design

SIMM (Single In Line Memory Module)

SIMM socket is only 72-pin, and is only single side. The golden finger signals on each side of PCB are identical. That is why it was called Single In Line. SIMM is made by FPM or EDO DRAM and supports 32-bit data. SIMM had been phased out on current motherboard design.

SMBus (System Management Bus)

SMBus is also called I2C bus. It is a two-wire bus developed for component communication (especially for semiconductor IC). For example, set clock of clock generator for jumper-less motherboard. The data transfer rate of SMBus is only 100Kbit/s, it allows one host to communicate with CPU and many masters and slaves to send/receive message.

SPD (Serial Presence Detect)

SPD is a small ROM or EEPROM device resided on the DIMM or RIMM. SPD stores memory module information such as DRAM timing and chip parameters. SPD can be used by BIOS to decide best timing for this DIMM or RIMM.

UltraATA

UltraATA (or, more accurately, UltraATA/33) is a protocol for transferring data between a hard disk drive through the computer's data path (or bus) to the computer's random access memory (RAM). The UltraATA/33 protocol transfers data in burst mode at a rate of 33.3MB/s, twice as fast as the previous Direct Access Memory (DMA) interface. UltraATA was developed as a proposed industry standard by the Quantum corporation, makes of hard disk drives, and Intel, makes of chipset that support computer bus technology. UltraATA support in your computer means that it will boot (start) and open new applications more quickly. It will help users of graphic-intensive and applications that require large amounts of access to data on the hard disk drive. UltraATA uses Cyclical Redundancy Checking (CRC), offering a new level of data protection. UltraATA uses the same 40-pin IDE interface cable as PIO and DMA.

16.6MB/s x2 = 33MB/s

16.6MB/s x4 = 66MB/s

16.6MB/s x6 = 100MB/s

USB (Universal Serial Bus)

USB is a 4-pin serial peripheral bus that is capable of cascading low/medium speed peripherals (less than 10Mbit/s) such as keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and modem. With USB, the traditional complex cables from back panel of your PC can be eliminated.

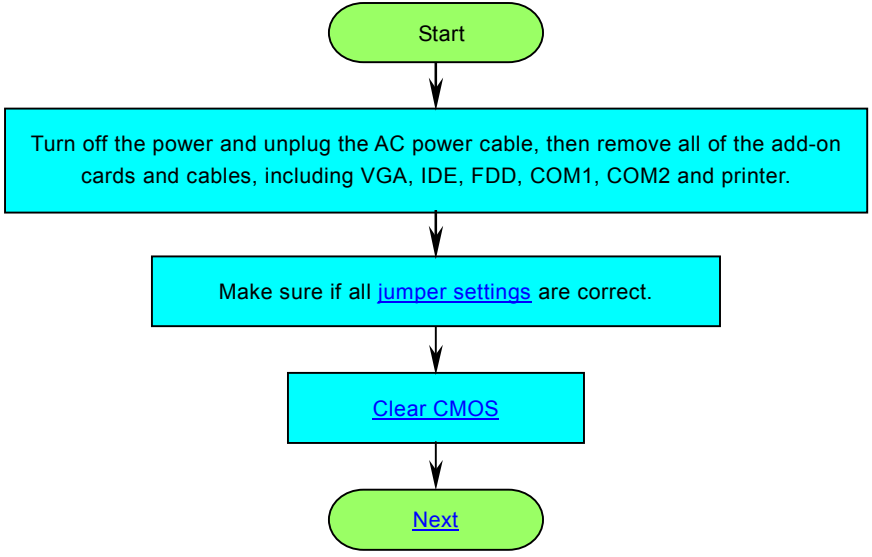
VCM (Virtual Channel Memory)

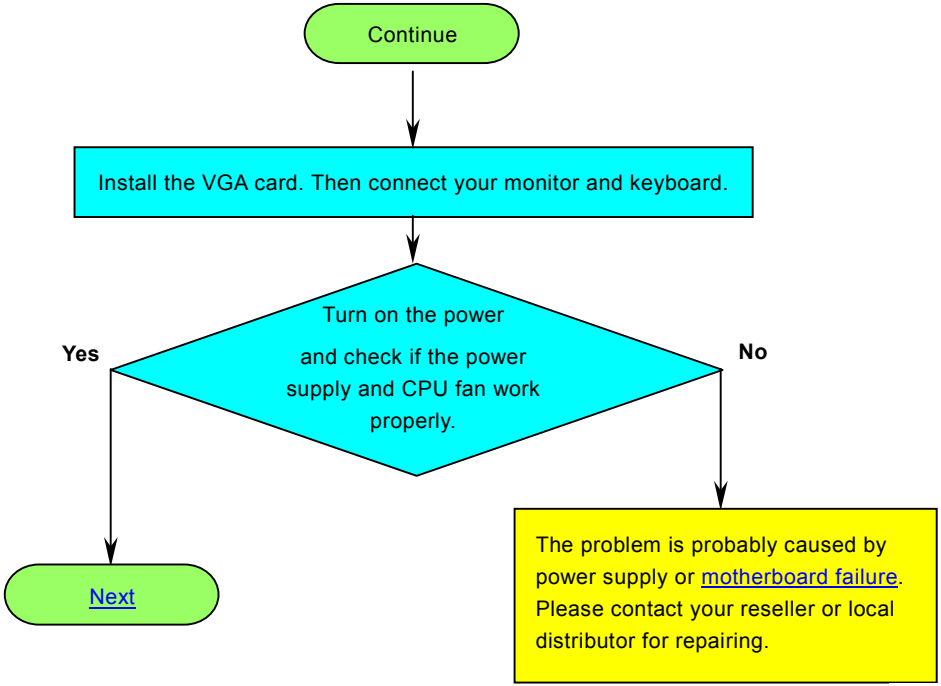
NEC's Virtual Channel Memory (VCM) is a new DRAM core architecture that dramatically improves the memory system's ability to service multimedia requirements. VCM increases memory bus efficiency and performance of any DRAM technology by providing a set of fast static registers between the memory core and I/O pins. Using VCM technology results in reduced data access latency and reduced power consumption.

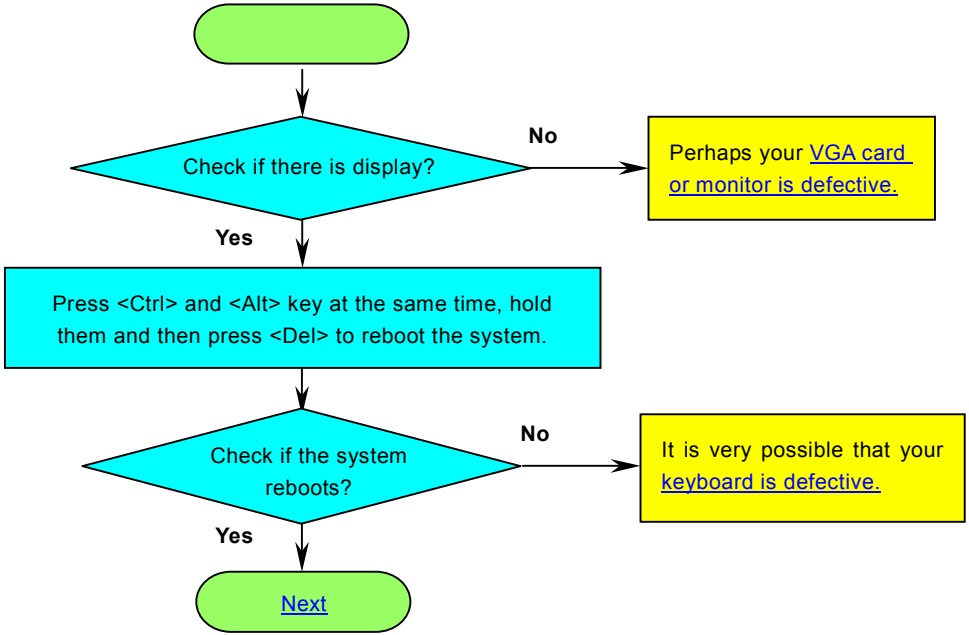
ZIP file

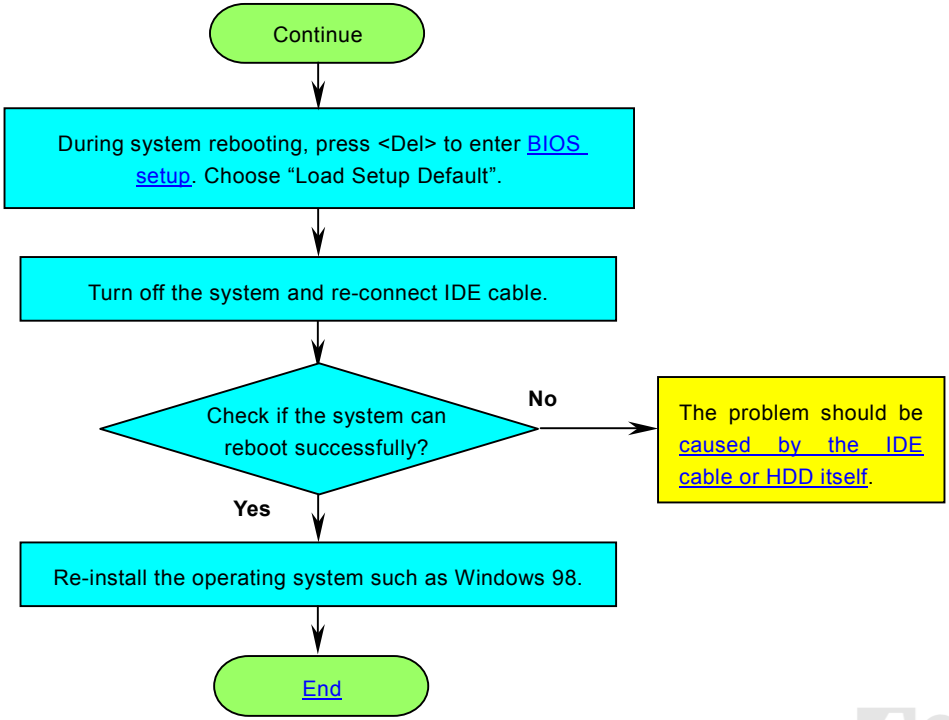
A compressed file format to reduce file size. To unzip file, run shareware PKUNZIP (http://www.pkware.com/) for DOS and other operating system or WINZIP (http://www.winzip.com/) for windows environment.

Troubleshooting


Start
Turn off the power and unplug the AC power cable, then remove all of the add-on cards and cables, including VGA, IDE, FDD, COM1, COM2 and printer.
Make sure if all jumper settings are correct.
Clear CMOS
Next


Continue
Install the VGA card. Then connect your monitor and keyboard.
Turn on the power and check if the power supply and CPU fan work properly.
Yes
No
Next
The problem is probably caused by power supply or motherboard failure. Please contact your reseller or local distributor for repairing.


Check if there is display?
No
Perhaps your VGA card or monitor is defective.
Yes
Press <Ctrl> and <Alt> key at the same time, hold them and then press <Del> to reboot the system.
Check if the system reboots?
No
It is very possible that your keyboard is defective.
Yes
Next


Continue
During system rebooting, press <Del> to enter BIOS setup. Choose “Load Setup Default”.
Turn off the system and re-connect IDE cable.
Check if the system can reboot successfully?
No
The problem should be caused by the IDE cable or HDD itself.
Yes
Re-install the operating system such as Windows 98.
End

Technical Support

Dear Customer,

Thanks for choosing AOpen products. To provide the best and fastest service to our customer is our first priority. However, we receive numerous emails and phone-calls worldwide everyday, it is very hard for us to serve everyone on time. We recommend you follow the procedures below and seek help before contact us. With your help, we can then continue to provide the best quality service to more customers.

Thanks very much for your understanding!

AOpen Technical Supporting Team

1 **Online Manual:** Please check the manual carefully and make sure the jumper settings and installation procedure are correct.
http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/download/manual/default.htm

2 **Test Report:** We recommend to choose board/card/device from the compatibility test reports for assembling your PC.
http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/report/default.htm

3 **FAQ:** The latest FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) may contain a solution to your problem.
http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/faq/default.htm

4

Download Software: Check out this table to get the latest updated BIOS/utility and drivers.
http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/download/default.htm

5

News Group: Your problem probably had been answered by our support engineer or professional users on the news group.
http://www.aopen.com.tw/tech/newsgrp/default.htm

6

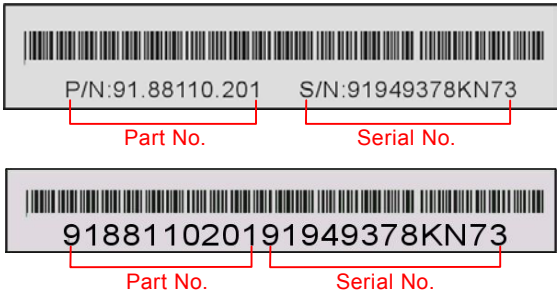
Contact Distributors/Resellers: We sell our products through resellers and integrators. They should know your system configuration very well and should be able to solve your problem more efficiently than us. After all, their attitude of service is an important reference for you if next time you want to buy something else from them.

7

Contact Us: Please prepare detail system configuration and error symptom before contacting us. The **part number**, **serial number** and **BIOS version** are also very helpful.

Part Number and Serial Number

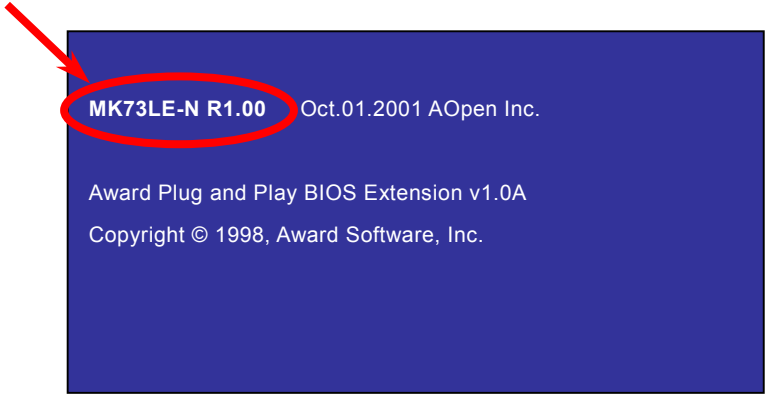
The Part Number and Serial number are printed on bar code label. You can find this bar code label on the outside packing, on ISA/CPU slot or on component side of PCB. For example:



P/N: 91.88110.201 is part number, **S/N: 91949378KN73** is serial number.

Model name and BIOS version

Model name and BIOS version can be found on upper left corner of first boot screen (POST screen). For example:



MK73LE-N is model name of motherboard, **R1.00** is BIOS version.

Product Registration

Thank you for choosing AOpen product. AOpen encourages you to spend few minutes in completing the following product registration. To register your product will ensure the high quality of services from AOpen. After the registration, you will:

- Have opportunities to play online slot machine and win a prize from AOpen by accumulating your bonuses for later prize exchange.
- Be upgraded to gold membership of Club AOpen program.
- Receive email notification about product safety alerts. Its purpose is to alert consumers quickly and conveniently when products contain technical issues.
- Receive email notification about latest product's announcements.
- Be able to personalize your AOpen web pages.
- Receive e-mail notification about latest BIOS/Driver/Software release information.
- Have opportunities to participate special product promotional programs.
- Enjoy higher service priority to receive technical assistance provided by AOpen specialists worldwide.
- Be able to join the discussions of web-based news groups.

AOpen makes sure that the information you provide is encrypted, so that it cannot be read or intercepted by other people or companies. Further, AOpen will not disclose any of information you submitted under any conditions. Please consult our online privacy policy for further information on our company policy.

Note: *If registering products purchased from different dealers/retails and/or purchased on different dates, please submit a separate form for each product.*

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Simplified Chinese	***http://www.aopen.com.cn/tech/contact/techcn.htm***